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GRANT'S FOES ALARMED.

THE EX-PRESIDENT MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

THE BLAINE AND SHERMAN MANAGERS SCURRYING ABOUT IN SEARCH OF A NEW COMBINATION—GEN. GRANT'S IMMOVABLE STRENGTH DEMORALIZING THEM—A BARGAIN WHICH CAN BEAT GRANT NOT THOUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Twenty-eight assaults upon the Grant intrenchments have convinced the supporters of Mr. Blaine and the followers of Messrs. Washburne and Edmunds that they cannot dislodge the friends of the ex-President by any of the methods of attack which have been used thus far. Not only have they discovered that the Grant forces are unshaken and immovable, but they have also seen with dismay that the strongest of the assailing parties—that which seeks to secure the nomination of Senator Blaine—is disheartened and in danger of disintegration. Therefore, they have withdrawn while they could do so without making an open confession of defeat, and are endeavoring, under cover of the night, to combine their forces under another leader, if one can be found, who will inspire them with confidence, and to prepare for renewing the assault in the morning. This is the situation: Few delegates can be found to-night who will assert that there is any longer hope for Senator Blaine, and the drift of opinion among those who represent the minor candidates, is that the nomination of Gen. Grant can be prevented only by a most wise selection of a new leader and a practically unanimous agreement to support him. To secure this leader and to marshal their forces under him is the task which confronts the opponents of Grant to-night, and it is a task which they approach with great misgivings. There are some of them who urge a transfer of the Blaine vote to Sherman. These are met by the assertion that this proposed transfer cannot be made without releasing many who have hitherto supported Blaine, and who would at once vote for Grant if the issue should be confined to him and the Secretary of the Treasury. On the other hand, there is the feeling that an abandonment of the candidacy of Sherman, and an attempt to transfer his votes to any other man, will at once release a large vote in the South, which will seek the ex-President without delay. There are reasons which surround a proposition to unite upon Washburne with great difficulties and the well-known friendship of Edmunds for Grant, with a prevailing belief that the Senator advocates the nomination of the ex-President, tend to repel from him many who have voted for Blaine.

A great deal may be done before morning. A union may be effected upon some minor candidate, or a bargain may be made with the followers of Washburne or Edmunds by which there shall be an interplay of doubtful votes for the purpose of attracting other voters to some standard. It is hard to predict the course that will be followed, for the leaders are in perplexity. They may fail in all attempts to form new combinations, and may decide to preserve the old divisions. This is not probable, however. The firmness of the Grant vote has astonished them all. For 28 ballots it has remained intact—a compact mass, with three or four skirmishers in front who have occasionally sought the debatable ground, but have not failed to return. There has been no indication to lead any one to suspect that this force of over 300 delegates could lose its confidence in ultimate success. The leaders of the Grant delegations are well satisfied to-night with what has been done. With one accord they predict that the forming of any new combination cannot fail to bring them a large body of recruits. It is at least certain that the vote on adjournment to-night was plainly indicative of the fact that the Blaine leaders were thoroughly frightened and most anxious to retire for consultation. Since the close of the evening session they have been in close conference, and, as far as can be learned, they have decided upon and partially effected a combination with the supporters of Washburne and Windom. Their programme, as it is at present arranged, provides, in the first place, for the retirement of Windom. Of his 10 votes they expect to get 6, and perhaps 7, the rest going to Grant. With these votes and a few which, upon promise of exchange, may, for one or two ballots, be captured from Washburne, they hope to run their candidate to the front, and by cheers which will come from the galleries when this result is reached, they hope to bring over to their support a number of the weak-kneed brethren who are ever ready to go any way the wind blows. This is the last straw to which they cling. If it does not sustain them they must sink out of sight.

Realizing this, they are to-night looking about for some one to whom they could transfer their votes and thereby defeat Grant. As has been intimated, the task is a most difficult one, and there is hardly a probability that the effort will succeed. Indeed, the friends of Gen. Grant are fully confident that all talk of combinations on the part of the minor candidates is worthy of no consideration. They hold that such combinations cannot possibly be brought about, and they are sure that when the break-up comes they can receive votes enough from the South and elsewhere to make Grant successful. One theory of the anti-Grant combination is that Senator Cameron will, if it is possible, during to-morrow cast a portion of Grant's strength in Pennsylvania for Blaine. Mr. Cameron denies that there is any foundation for this story. He says that, on the contrary, he is a much more enthusiastic Grant man than he was before the Convention came together, and that the Pennsylvania delegates will never, with his consent, desert Grant for Blaine or any of the other candidates. In short, he, with nearly every politician here, is now more than ever of the opinion that the Senator from Maine is certainly defeated, and that despite every combination which can be made, Grant is still by all odds the strongest candidate, and the one most likely to get the nomination. If by any chance he should not secure it himself, the almost universal verdict to-night is that he can certainly dictate the nomination.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At 11 o'clock to-night a number of the Chairmen of the delegations favorable to Blaine were called together for consultation, the meeting being held in the rooms of Eugene Hale and W. E. Chandler, in the Grand Pacific. Several persons interested in Blaine's success, including Whitelaw Reid, were present during part of the consultation. The meeting was still under way at midnight, and it was stated by those who had attended it and who left it before a decision was reached, that the object of holding it was to adopt some plan for drawing out the full Blaine vote, the Blaine leaders declaring that there are many individual delegates who would vote for their man if allowed to express their choice freely. It is told of Gen. Kilpatrick that he checked a movement designed to develop Blaine's strength in a new direction. Word came to him that the 8 Washburne men in Illinois, and the Washburne men in Minnesota, who are voting for Windom, in a complimentary way, and waiting to see how the cat will jump, were to come out for Blaine, just to see what the effect would be upon the Convention. Gen. Kilpatrick earnestly deprecated the action indicated, and predicted that if such a break was made it would be possible to secure Grant's nomination within an hour.

The confidence of the Blaine howlers in the prospects of their candidate was somewhat shaken to-day when ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and a prominent New-York Blaine Senator were compelled, on their honor as gentlemen, to meet several rash wagers made two or three days ago that Blaine would have more than 300 votes on the first ballot.

Senator Conkling, ex-Senator Dorsey, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Senator Logan, and other Grant leaders came together to-night after the adjournment, and freely discussed the situation. The only decision reached was that all the friends of the ex-President should be encouraged to stand by him and secure his nomination by waiting for the break-up of their opponents.

The Princess Louise and her brother, Prince Leopold, with their suite, returned here from Milwaukee yesterday afternoon, and are stopping at the Palmer House. During Sunday evening they promenaded in the corridors on the parlor floor among the crowds of rushing politicians, none of whom suspected who the plainly-dressed persons were. Later on they took seats in the *entresol*, which commands a view of the main corridor of the hotel, where they could see the crowds of politicians who were arguing and cheering below them.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

GRANT'S FRIENDS PLEASED AND CONFIDENT—HOW BLAINE AND SHERMAN WATCH THE BALLOTING.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A large proportion of the population of Washington devoted to-day to the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. From 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 in the afternoon, when the announcement was received that the Convention had taken a recess, the streets in the vicinity of the principal hotels and telegraph and newspaper offices were blockaded with people anxiously studying the reports of the balloting. The crowds were made up of all classes of people. Nor was the interest in the events taking place at Chicago confined to Republicans. At the Capitol, Democratic Senators and Representatives exhibited as much interest as their Republican colleagues, and, with pencil and paper, stood in front of the bulletin boards, copying each bulletin received and discussing the probable result of the next. Senator Blaine received a dispatch giving the result of the first ballot while in the Senate Chamber, and was soon surrounded by Senators who were anxious to be informed of the first expression of the feeling of the Convention. It was evidently not as satisfactory as Mr. Blaine had been led to expect, and soon after receiving it he quit the Senate Chamber and hurried to his residence, to communicate by means of his special wire with the Chicago managers. Some significance was attached to the remarkable coincidence that Mr. Blaine received the same number of votes to-day on the first ballot that was cast for him on the first ballot at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876.

Secretary Sherman remained at his office all day, attending to urgent official business, and devoting the remainder of his time to receiving and transmitting dispatches between here and Chicago. He seemed satisfied with the general result of the eighteen ballots taken before the recess, but expressed disappointment at not receiving some additional votes before the afternoon session closed. He was delighted, however, with the steadfast loyalty of his 92 and 93 friends, and when he left his office for dinner he had strong hopes that succeeding ballots would place him in excellent position to capture a majority of the Convention should a break occur in the ranks of either Grant or Blaine.

The friends of Grant were agreeably surprised at the strength of his following on the first ballot. The Blaine people had so noisily and persistently claimed that their favorite would open with over 300 votes on the first ballot, and with at least 15 more than Grant would have on that ballot, that the head of the marching column was very generally accorded the Maine Senator. The figures, however, showed that the Blaine men must have footed up Grant's row for their candidate, and when the report of additional ballots settled the relative strength of the contestants, cheers were given for the ex-President, and repeated with increasing intensity when the firmness and determination of the Grant forces were exhibited by each succeeding ballot. The announcement of the recess at the close of the eighteenth ballot, with Grant's lines unbroken and with every man in his place, prepared to renew the contest, had a very dispiriting effect upon the friends of Messrs. Blaine and Sherman, and they went from the bulletin boards to dinner, admitting the strength of Grant, admiring the courage, skill and devotion of his friends at Chicago, and filled with apprehension for their respective candidates.

The excitement to-night was greater than at any time since the assembling of the Chicago Convention. The crowds which assembled at the various centres to-day were largely augmented, and the uncertainty of the result of the balloting added to the intensity of the feeling. Nearly every man was supplied with a list of the ballots as far as reported, and all manner of calculation and speculation were carried on to figure out a possible result. Before the result of the twenty-eighth and last ballot was announced, the crowd became enthusiastic, and entertained itself by singing "Marching Through Georgia," "John Brown," and other popular songs. The solidity of the Grant column gives the friends of the ex-President confidence for to-morrow, and they are convinced that if the same courageous adherence is exhibited by them to-morrow, the anti-Grant forces will be worn out and forced to surrender.

"FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE."

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Mr. James M. Scovel sent to the Hon. Roscoe Conkling the following dispatch to-day: "The country needs Grant in 1880 as she needed Lincoln in 1860. Fight it out on this line. The Old Guard dies; it never surrenders."

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT

TWENTY-EIGHT ROLL-CALLS AND NO CHOICE.

THE CONVENTION HOLDS TWO MORE SESSIONS WITHOUT COMPLETING ITS WORK—GEN. GRANT'S SUPPORTERS STANDING FIRM—THEY GIVE HIM 304 VOTES ON THE FIRST BALLOT AND 307 ON THE LAST—FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VOTES OF THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

CHICAGO, June 7.—When, for its fifth day's session, the Republican National Convention was called to order this morning it was universally understood that the skirmishing was ended, and that now the opposing forces must come out upon the open field, reveal their true strength, and begin the contest which was to end in the choice of a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Hale, in behalf of Senator Blaine, moved that the Convention proceed to a ballot.

Senator Conkling, as the leader of the Grant forces, seconded the motion.

The Chairman pleaded for quiet and good order, appealing to the natural pride of the spectators, and at 11 o'clock, amid a quiet which was almost oppressive, the Clerk began to call the roll for the first ballot.

Alabama, the first to answer, spoke through her Chairman in these words: "Alabama casts 1 vote for James G. Blaine, 3 votes for John Sherman, and 16 votes for Ulysses S. Grant." Then the vote of California, for Blaine, was handed in with a little flourish of trumpets, which awakened some applause; but the Chairman of the delegation was quickly suppressed by Senator Hoar, who warned him and the other spokesmen of the Convention that anything in the way of comment upon the vote submitted was out of order. In giving the vote of Connecticut, Mr. Brandagee took pains to emphasize the name of Washburne, who, with Edmunds, at this time were first mentioned in the vote. The division of the vote of Illinois, although expected by everybody, attracted some attention, but it was not until New-York was reached that anything occurred to awaken a keen interest in the proceedings.

Then Senator Conkling, addressing the Chair, said that in the case of New-York it would be better to call the roll of individual delegates. It was plain that he intended that none should be able to conceal disobedience of instructions behind an anonymous total of the votes. The Chair decided that it would treat the apparent refusal of the Chairman of the delegation to announce the vote, as the raising of a question under the new rule as to the accuracy of the Chairman's list. Senator Conkling explained that he had been instructed concerning the true condition of the vote, but that some of the delegates preferred to vote for themselves. There being no objection, the calling of the roll was, therefore, ordered. When Roscoe Conkling's name was called, he rose deliberately and replied, "U. S. Grant." Gen. Hoysradt, of Hudson, followed, as the alternate of Gov. Cornell, and he also voted for Grant. Then came Gen. Arthur, James D. Warren, and next to the Buffalo editor was John Birdsall, of Queens, upon whom fell the disagreeable necessity of leading the band of recreant delegates who had labored so hard here to defeat the work of the State Convention. Birdsall stood up in the third row, snapped out "J. G. Blaine," as if the words burned his lips, and dropped into his seat as if he wished to get out of sight as quickly as possible, amid a roar of applause and hisses. Simon L. Hawkins, Birdsall's colleague, followed his leader obediently. Gen. Jourdan and Amos F. Learned, of the Second District, rolled out Grant's name as if they were proud of their votes. Senator Schroeder, true as steel, voted for Grant, as he had promised, while Al. Daggett, whom nobody expected to find right, unless by accident, voted for John Sherman, very much as if he had stipulated to do a certain job and was bound to swagger through with it. When Edwards Pierrepont's name was called, he rose slowly, spectacles in hand, and the name of Grant pronounced by him became the head of a line of 14 Grant votes. James R. Davies voted as the alternate for Police Commissioner Mason, and the Hon. Levi P. Morton for Solon B. Smith. Senator Robertson's name was reached and was called. He stood in his place, hat and papers in hand, and for the first time in public repudiated the instructions he had taken from the State Convention, and voted for James G. Blaine. Gen. Husted, who sat next to Robertson, looking unusually defiant and saucy, rose quickly to the call of his name, and snapped out "James G. Blaine," with a very savage emphasis on the middle initial. Dutcher, of the Thirteenth District, and Stivers and Wales, of the Fourteenth, added their names to the list of recreant delegates, and then followed a list of 7 Grant men, beginning with Gen. Sharpe and ending with Senator Rockwell, who has loyally obeyed the instructions of the Convention, in spite of the urgent arguments of the Blaine men from New-York. Abell, of the Eighteenth District, Rockwell's associate, voted for Blaine, although a telegram had been received here from the Republicans of his district, protesting that in rejecting the instructions of the Convention he was not truly representing the sentiment of his district, whose choice is Grant. Wells S. Dickinson, of the Nineteenth, whose selection as a delegate had been compassed by Sherman trickery, voted for his master, while Henry L. James, Webster Wagner, and George West, a trio of repudiators, cast their votes for Blaine, and were roundly hissed and feebly applauded for their treachery. David Wilber, of the Twenty-first, voted for Grant, while his colleague from the same district, together with Douglas and "Clint" Merriam, who was substituted for Sylvester, of the Twenty-second, voted for Blaine. When the name of Senator Woodin was called, the bold and eloquent delegate from the Twenty-sixth District stood at the back of the hall, ashamed to make his own choice, and looked on while the feeble voice of Leander Fitts, upon whom he cast the responsibility of violating his own solemnly uttered pledge, was heard whispering the name of James G. Blaine. Mr. Murray voted for Grant, obedient to instructions, and so did all the remaining delegates except Norman H. Allen and the hypocritical Sessions, from the Thirty-third, both of whom voted for James G. Blaine. A round of applause greeted the announcement that 51 had voted for Grant, 2 for Sherman, and 17 for Blaine.

The break in the Ohio delegation was the next feature to attract attention, as it showed that Sherman's own State would not support him with unanimity, even on the first ballot.

One of the West Virginia delegates had gone home and left no alternate in his place. Mr. Campbell, the leader of the three delegates from that State who declared by vote that they would not pledge themselves to support the nominee of the Convention, tried to explain, contrary to the rules, but was cut short by Senator Conkling's call for the regular order. Failing in his attempts to be heard, he induced Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, to appeal to the Chair for him. This gentleman said that Campbell desired to present a proxy. Having been ruled out of order, he sought audience on a question of privilege. But this question was quickly overruled, and the call of the roll proceeded.

The audience sat in silence after the vote of *Wyoming had been taken, while the clerks* added the columns of figures which were to supplant with certainty all the speculations of the last two weeks. In making the announcement, the clerk began with the smallest vote and ended with the largest. Every delegate but one had voted. Windom had received 10 votes; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Sherman, 93; Blaine, 284; Grant, 304, so that the ex-President started with a clear lead of 20 over the Senator from Maine. The vote by States was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

States.	No. Votes.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.
Alabama	20	16	1	3	..	..	..
Arkansas	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
California	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	3	..	2	..	7
Delaware	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	22	6	8	8	..	..	..
Illinois	42	24	10	..	..	..	8
Indiana	30	1	26	2	..	..	1
Iowa	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
Kansas	10	4	6	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	24	20	1	3	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	8	2	6	..	..	..
Maine	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	7	7	2	..	..	..
Massachusetts	26	3	..	2	20	..	1
Michigan	22	1	21	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
Mississippi	16	6	4	6	..	..	..
Missouri	30	29	..	..	..	..	1
Nebraska	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
New-Jersey	18	..	16	..	..	..	2
New-York	70	51	17	2	..	..	..
North Carolina	20	6	..	14	..	..	..
Ohio	44	..	9	34	..	..	1
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	58	32	23	3	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	14	13	..	1	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1	..	..
Texas	16	11	2	2	..	..	1
Vermont	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Virginia	22	18	3	1	..	..	..
West Virginia	9	1	8	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3	..	..	9
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
New-Mexico	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Grand total	755	304	284	93	34	10	30

Whole number of votes, 755; necessary to a choice, 378.

The second ballot was taken at once. The changes were few. In Connecticut, 1 of the Edmunds votes went to Washburne; in Indiana a Blaine vote was transferred to Grant; in Massachusetts 1 of Edmunds's 20 went to Grant; in Mississippi Grant gained 1 of Sherman's 6; in North Carolina Sherman took 1 from Grant; in Pennsylvania a voter transferred his allegiance from Blaine to Grant; in Virginia 2 votes went from Grant to Sherman, and both of the votes of Wyoming were cast for Grant. By these, Grant gained 1 vote in the total, while Blaine lost 2. Garfield's name had been brought before the Convention by a Pennsylvania delegate, and a sensation had been caused by a little break in the Florida delegation. In the first ballot Florida had cast 8 votes for Grant; in the second the Chairman cast the vote in the same way, but a colored member of the delegation arose and declared his desire to vote for Blaine. The roll of the delegation was at once ordered to be called. All voted for Grant except James Dean, although another colored man, R. E. Smith, gave his preference in so low a tone of voice that it was at first thought he had refused to vote. The vote of the delegation was therefore recorded as 7 for Grant and 1 for Blaine.

In order to settle the question which had arisen in the West Virginia delegation, the roll of the delegation was called. Eight voted for Blaine, and one, Davis, for Sherman. No one answered for the absent delegate. After the announcement of the result had been made, and applause over Grant's gain of 1 and Blaine's loss of 2 had died away, the West Virginia case was settled by the Chair, who ruled that no other person could lawfully vote for the absent man if his alternate was also absent. "Right, right," cried Senator Conkling. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, rose to explain. "Does the gentleman appeal," asked the Chair. "No," was the reply, and Mr. Butterworth had to sit down.

The third ballot failed to change the totals of the Grant and Blaine votes. The Sherman vote went back to Sherman in Mississippi, and 1 of the Wyoming votes went back to Blaine, but their places were filled by a vote for Blaine in Alabama and another for the same candidate in Texas. Pennsylvania, not content with a vote for Garfield, added 1 in this ballot for Gen. Harrison, of Indiana. This vote was taken from Sherman's list, and he was left with 93. There was some bustle in the audience but no applause when the totals were announced.

The fourth ballot was uneventful. It left Grant where it had found him, with 304 votes; took 1 vote from Blaine in Maryland and gave it to Sherman, and restored to Sherman the vote cast for Harrison.

There had been startling stories about an agreement made by Senator Cameron to use his influence for Blaine, if Grant should not be nominated on the fourth ballot. The result of the fifth ballot showed how utterly without foundation this statement had been. There was no change whatever in the strength of any of the candidates, the ballot being a fac-simile of the fourth. The peculiar emphasis used by Senator Conkling in announcing New-York's vote began to excite some comment. The great audience found relief in laughter, when Mr. Butterworth, by a slip of the tongue, almost cast Sherman's Ohio votes for Grant.

The sixth ballot failed to change the number of Grant's votes, a loss of 1 in Alabama, which went to Garfield, being made up again in Maryland. Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, while announcing his delegation's vote, mimicked Senator Conkling and was hissed for it. The West Virginian was trying to get cheap revenge upon the man who had shown him to be unworthy to sit in a Republican Convention.

The interplay of 3 votes in the seventh ballot left Grant's unchanged. When Senator Conkling arose he presented the New-York vote as follows: "Two delegates are said to be for Sherman, 17 for Blaine, and 51 are for Grant." When West Virginia was reached, Campbell again played the parrot, and said: "One delegate is said to be for Grant, and 8 are known to be for Blaine."

In the eighth ballot, the anti-Blaine delegation in Connecticut combined upon Washburne. Grant lost 1 in North Carolina, but gains in Alabama and Pennsylvania raised the total to 306. Blaine gained 3, in Virginia, Indiana, and Maryland, and Sherman went down to 91. A motion for a recess, made by Gen. *Harrison*, was defeated.

In the ninth ballot, Grant's total advanced to 308, the gain being in Mississippi and North *Carolina*. *Blaine lost 2 and Sherman 1. The* applause was hearty, and among those who most warmly contributed to it was Senator Conkling.

In the tenth ballot the floating votes in North Carolina and Maryland fell back to Sherman, and the Grant total became 305 once more. Russell, of Virginia, cast his vote for Rutherford B. Hayes.

In the eleventh ballot the Grant vote remained at 305. The changes were insignificant. Owing to a clerical error on the part of the Chairman of the delegation, the names of the Virginia delegates were called. It had become so plain to all that a solution of the problem could not be secured until many more ballots had been taken, that there was a desire for a recess in some parts of the house. A Minnesota delegate made the motion, but it was overwhelmingly beaten.

In the twelfth ballot the change of a Maryland vote to Washburne reduced the Grant column to 304.

In the thirteenth the floating vote in North Carolina restored the number to 305, while changes in Maryland, Texas, and Virginia raised the Blaine vote to 285, and depressed that of Sherman to 89. In this ballot a Maryland delegate introduced a new candidate in the person of ex-Secretary McCrary.

The fourteenth was almost an exact reproduction of the thirteenth, with the exception that the admirers of Garfield and McCrary returned to the support of Washburne. In the sixteenth ballot, three of the Blaine men in the Virginia delegation voted for Grant, and with them the irresolute voter from North Carolina. In this way, the Grant total for the first time reached 309. When this was made known there was long, loud, and hearty applause from the friends of the ex-President. The vote of Sherman sank to 88, and that of Blaine to 281. The vote of the States was as follows:

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

States.	No. Votes.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.
Alabama	20	17	..	3	..	..	..
Arkansas	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
California	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	3	..	..	..	9
Delaware	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	7	1	..	..	..	..
Georgia	22	6	8	8	..	..	..
Illinois	42	24	10	..	..	..	8
Indiana	30	2	26	..	..	..	2
Iowa	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
Kansas	10	4	6	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	24	20	2	2	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	8	2	6	..	..	..
Maine	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	7	5	2	..	..	2
Massachusetts	26	4	..	2	19	..	1
Michigan	22	1	21	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
Mississippi	16	6	4	6	..	..	..
Missouri	30	29	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	6	..	6	..	..	..	1
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
New-Hampshire	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
New-Jersey	18	..	16	..	..	..	2
New-York	70	51	17	2	..	..	..
North Carolina	20	6	..	14	..	..	..
Ohio	44	..	9	34	1	..	..
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	58	34	22	1	..	..	1
Rhode Island	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	14	12	1	1	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1	..	..
Texas	16	13	1	1	..	..	1
Vermont	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Virginia	22	18	2	2	..	..	..
West Virginia	9	1	8	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3	..	..	9
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
New-Mexico	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Washington Ter'y	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	755	309	281	88	31	10	36

Changes similar to those which had been made in other ballots sent the Grant vote back to 306 in the sixteenth ballot.

The shifting of two votes which had failed to find any firm abiding place, and the addition of one new one to the Blaine ranks reduced the Grant vote to 303 on the seventeenth ballot, the lowest figure it had reached, the details of the vote being as follows:

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

States.	No. Votes.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.	E. J. Davis.
Alabama	20	15	2	3	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	3	..	..	..	9	..
Delaware	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	22	6	8	8	..	..	..	..
Illinois	42	24	10	..	..	..	8	..
Indiana	30	2	26	..	..	..	2	..
Iowa	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	24	20	2	2	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	8	2	6	..	..	..	..
Maine	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	7	5	2	..	..	2	..
Massachusetts	26	4	..	2	19	..	1	..
Michigan	22	1	21	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Mississippi	16	6	4	6	..	..	..	..
Missouri	30	29	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nebraska	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
N. Hampshire	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
New-Jersey	18	..	16	..	..	..	2	..
New-York	70	50	18	2	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	20	5	..	15	..	..	..	..
Ohio	44	..	9	34	1	..	..	..
Oregon	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	58	34	22	1	..	..	1	..
Rhode Island	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	14	12	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1	..	..	..
Texas	16	12	1	1	..	..	1	1
Vermont	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Virginia	22	17	2	3	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	9	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3	..	..	9	..
Arizona	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dis. Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
New-Mexico	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wash'g't'n Ter.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	755	303	284	90	31	10	35	1

The new Blaine vote was that of a delegate from New-York, who had been voting for Grant. When the name of the State was called, Gen. Arthur announced the vote as 50 for Grant, 18 for Blaine, and 2 for Sherman. Gen. Sharpe sprang to his feet with a question as to the accuracy of the announcement. Senator Hoar promptly ordered that the roll of the delegates be called. The desire to know who the new traitor was was universal, and Gen. Sharpe's plan for smoking him out was universally approved. The name was not discovered until the Twenty-fifth District was reached, when the name of Senator Denis McCarthy was called. In response, Mr. McCarthy rose with hesitation, and in a subdued voice voted for James G. Blaine. A chorus of hisses from the Grant men and a round of applause from the Blaine side marked the commission of McCarthy's act of repudiation. In this ballot, one of the Texas delegates thrust out a feeler by voting for E. J. Davis, of his State. In the eighteenth, he returned to his support of Grant, with a Maryland delegate, who had been voting for Washburne, and the pair lifted the Grant vote to 305.

Eighteen times the roll had been called, and nearly five hours had been consumed in this proceeding, which, for lack of important variation, had become most wearisome and monotonous. *Many of those who had opposed the* previous motions to take a recess were glad to hear the motion repeated, and, by a heavy majority, the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock.

During the 18 ballots there had been very little to lead any one to believe that a nomination could be made before to-morrow. The strength of the minor candidates had remained practically at estimated figures. There seemed to be no tendency in the direction of Edmunds. Washburne had not proved attractive. Minnesota had persistently voted for Windom, but had gained no other votes for him. Garfield might catch some floating votes, but had not found them yet. The friends of Grant remained immovable at the head of the column, with a vote shifting only three or four. Instead of receiving new votes with every ballot, as the Blaine leaders had predicted that he would, the Senator from Maine had found it difficult to hold the votes with which he had started in the race. There was a fixity about the whole vote that promised a long struggle. With the prospect of a long night session before them, the delegates, accompanied by 10,000 spectators, went to dinner.

THE EVENING BALLOTS.

After the adjournment of the day session, and before the reassembling of the Convention in the evening, the work of the morning and the prospects of the evening session were eagerly discussed. The Grant men were very much elated at the record they had made, and the Blaine men were a good deal disappointed. While the friends of the Galena soldier were disposed to express their feelings in cheers, all the adherents of Blaine were plainly disappointed. All their predictions having failed, a fear was expressed by some of them that the prestige gained by the Grant men would tend to break up the delegations from Minnesota, Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont, and New-Jersey, and send the greater proportion of the delegates from those States flying to the stronger column. The Minnesota delegation held a consultation and decided to stick to Senator Windom as long as there remained a hope that he would be taken up, in the contingency of a failure to agree upon any other candidate.

Swarms upon swarms of visitors poured into the gallery seats just before 7 o'clock, while the Convention band played for their entertainment. Far more interesting than the airs from the French operas or the march from Tannhauser were the entrances of Messrs. Conkling, Garfield, Logan, "Long John" Wentworth, and the faces and figures of other men that have become familiar to the thousands of constant attendants at the meetings of the memorable week. Nearly every one of the visitors and delegates came provided with a tally-sheet and pencil, a crowd of boys outside the Convention hall doing an enormously profitable business in selling printed pads of half a dozen sheets, printed in convenient tabular form, with the names of the six leading candidates at the heads of as many columns, and "all for a dime."

Before the Convention was called to order, numerous consultations were held between members of different State delegations, and these were watched with great curiosity, to know what the result would be. When, at 7:30 o'clock, the Chairman rapped for order, and his most persuasive voice conjured the audience to refrain from demonstrations, the house was densely crowded, the stage being packed so full of people as to make it a very uncomfortable part of the hall.

Without much regard to the Chairman's remonstrance, the roll-call had only proceeded as far as Florida, and the announcement made that her delegates cast 8 votes for Grant, when the gain of 1 vote for Blaine's powerful antagonist was vociferously applauded. The threat that the galleries would be cleared if these demonstrations were repeated quieted the immense gathering, and the roll-call went on with very much the same results as those shown on the eighteenth ballot, except that on the nineteenth ballot Pennsylvania cast 1 vote for John F. Hartranft. Grant had lost nothing, Blaine had lost 2, Washburne had lost 3, while Sherman had gained 5. On the twentieth ballot Georgia fell into line with 7 votes for Grant, one of the Blaine men changing again. When North Carolina was reached one of the Sherman men changed his position, making the record 6 to 14, as it had been earlier in the day. Pennsylvania having brought forward Hartranft, still kept him in the field, although he received only one vote. The gain of one Grant man in Tennessee from the Blaine ranks was a break in a delegation that had been among the firmest, its Chairman attracting attention by the measured and solemn manner in which he cast the vote of the State. The galleries could not resist the temptation to applaud when, at the end of the twentieth ballot, the Clerk announced the result: Grant, 308; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 96; Washburne, 35; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1, and Hartranft, 1. The Blaine men did not like the announcement. Their candidate had lost 3 votes, while Grant had gained 3. Sherman had also lost 3, which Washburne had gained. The twenty-first ballot went on as monotonously as the half dozen that preceded it, the only interesting change being that in the vote of the District of Columbia, John F. Cook, who had been voting steadily for Grant, transferring his vote to John Sherman. There was little change in the twenty-second ballot worth noting, the Sherman men getting as much comfort out of a record of 97 votes, one of which was gained from Blaine, as if each of the delegates had been promised a Custom-house, contingent upon the success of their candidate. On the twenty-third ballot the delegate from North Carolina who had been skipping from Grant to Sherman at every other roll-call, cast his vote for Sherman, again leaving the record of North Carolina, Grant 5, Sherman 15. The West Virginia delegation, which had been voting 1 for Grant and 8 for Blaine with clock-like regularity, broke on this ballot, giving Washburne one of the Blaine votes and raising Washburne's total at the close of the call to 36, a gain of 1, while Grant had lost 1, and Garfield's total was 2 votes.

At the end of the twenty-fourth ballot Grant had 305 votes, Blaine 279, Sherman 93, Edmunds 31, Washburne 35, Garfield 2, and Windom 10. The changes had been made by the shifting of votes that had been floating about in various directions all day. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Hicks, of Florida, rose to inquire of the Chairman whether a person without credentials could act as a proxy for a delegate or alternate. This question the Chairman could only answer as he did—that it was not in his power to pass upon any such question at that time.

Grant lost 1 vote in Mississippi on the twenty-fifth ballot, which was gained by Blaine, and Blaine gained 2 of Sherman's vote *in Louisiana*. A roar of laughter and applause was created when a Tennessee delegate "challenged" the vote of New-Mexico, and the roll was called, bringing 2 loud Blaine votes, from the Territory's representatives. The Grant vote had dropped to the lowest number he had received at any time, and the Blaine men let loose a terrific scream of delight in consequence, although Blaine had lost all prospect of winning, or obtaining even 300 votes.

The twenty-sixth ballot gave Grant 1 of the Sherman votes, and Washburne gained 1 from Blaine. While the balloting proceeded cheers were repeatedly heard from the crowds in Michigan-avenue, upon which the hall faces. These were excited by the announcements posted on a bulletin-board as fast as they were recorded at the Clerk's table. It was impossible to tell from the volume of noise which was the popular candidate, for all the announcements seemed to be received with about the same amount of cheering.

Sherman captured both of the District of Columbia delegates on the twenty-seventh ballot, but he lost 3 straggling votes in other States, which Grant gained, the Grant record going up again to 306, with Blaine 277, Sherman 93, Edmunds 31, Washburne 36, and the usual vote of 10 from Minnesota for Windom. At the close of this ballot and the announcement of the result, a Massachusetts delegate stood upon a bench in the midst of his associates and moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Chairman appeared to be prepared for the motion. As it was only 9:30 o'clock, there seemed to be no good reason for giving up balloting, and on a viva voce vote the Chair was about to declare that the yeas had it, when Senator Conkling sprang up and said: "I question the vote, Mr. Chairman, and call for a division." Chairman Hoar intimated that it would not be necessary for him to order a division unless a delegation desired it. Mr. Conkling, in his deliberate way, assured the Chairman that the request was made by the authority of a majority of the New-York delegation. After the Chairman had had his own way by putting the question to a viva voce test again, and expressing his belief that the yeas had it, the division was insisted upon. So clearly was the Convention opposed to the motion that it was withdrawn.

The twenty-eighth ballot showed little change in the standing of the candidates, Grant still keeping the lead with 307 votes, Blaine having 279, Sherman dropping to 91, and the other candidates retaining about all they had at the beginning. The 10 ballots taken since the opening of the evening session had not been encouraging to the opponents of Grant. Blaine's strength was gradually but irregularly falling away, and they wanted to go home. Eugene Hale called upon his Massachusetts friends to renew their motion for an adjournment, so Mr. Loring, of the Bay State delegation, renewed the motion. The Grant men were willing to stay and fight it out. Senator Conkling, although evidently fatigued, and wearing a handkerchief to protect his throat, somewhat inflamed by cold and overwork, repeatedly demanded, in a deep hoarse voice, "Call the roll," "Call the roll," and the Arkansas and Colorado men repeated the request. Mr. Hoar put the motion. The yeas were not as noisy as the nays, but the Chairman thought the motion carried. "A division," Mr. Chairman; "I call for a division," said Senator Conkling. The roll was called again. The Grant men, almost without exception, stood shoulder to shoulder and answered "No" as the States were named. The opposition voted in a body together. Clerk Clisbee announced the result to be: Yeas 446, nays 303, and the Chairman adjourned the Convention until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The New-York Grant men spoke with a good deal of pride after the adjournment of the Convention about the way the Grant men had behaved during the day. A prominent member said he had expected Grant would stand this morning with 303 votes, and he got 304. None of the candidates had been able to show the votes they had claimed to have secured. The boasts of the Sherman men having proved to be extravagant, he thought the anxiety of the Blaine men to gain time was in order to make an arrangement with the Sherman or Washburne men. This undertaking would not, he thought, injuriously affect Gen. Grant, for a large number of the Blaine men would much prefer to see Grant nominated if they were forced to choose between him and Sherman. The plan he had heard of was for the Edmunds men to cast their votes for Washburne, the favor to be reciprocated by a cast of the Washburne vote for Edmunds. This see-sawing, it was believed, would scarcely disturb the Grant vote, and Gen. Arthur says that no matter what combination may be made, when it is tried and the General's opponents have resorted to all the expedients they could devise, they will still find themselves confronted by a solid body of not less than 300 votes, which will remain to alarm and confuse the 400 odd votes which have been distributed among five or six candidates.

The audience to-night was, before the close of the Convention, the largest that has yet been seen in the hall. It was also the most orderly, after Chairman Hoar's solemn assurance that any noise that would deprive the Convention of its time, would be followed by an order to clear the galleries of all visitors.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT BALLOTS.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	755
Necessary to a choice	378
Ulysses S. Grant	304
James G. Blaine	284
John Sherman	93
George F. Edmunds	34
Elihu B. Washburne	30
William Windom	10

SECOND BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant	305
James G. Blaine	282
John Sherman	94
George F. Edmunds	32
E. B. Washburne	31
William Windom	10

THIRD BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant	305
James G. Blaine	282
John Sherman	93
George F. Edmunds	32
E. B. Washburne	31
William Windom	10
James A. Garfield	1
Benjamin Harrison	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......95
George F. Edmunds.......32
E. B. Washburne.......31
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1

FIFTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......95
George F. Edmunds.......32
E. B. Washburne.......31
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1

SIXTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......95
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......31
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......94
George F. Edmunds.......32
E. B. Washburne.......31
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......306
James G. Blaine.......284
John Sherman.......91
George F. Edmunds.......32
E. B. Washburne.......31
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1

NINTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......308
James G. Blaine.......282
John Sherman.......90
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......32
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......282
John Sherman.......92
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......32
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2
Rutherford B. Hayes.......1

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......93
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......32
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2
Rutherford B. Hayes.......1

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......304
James G. Blaine.......283
John Sherman.......92
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......33
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
R. B. Hayes.......1

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......285
John Sherman.......89
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......33
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
George W. McCrary.......1

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......285
John Sherman.......89
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......309
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......88
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......306
James G. Blaine.......283
John Sherman.......88
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......303
James G. Blaine.......284
John Sherman.......90
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10
J. J. Davis.......1

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......283
John Sherman.......91
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......279
John Sherman.......96
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......32
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
J. F. Hartranft.......1

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......308
James G. Blaine.......276
John Sherman.......93
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
J. F. Hartranft.......1

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......276
John Sherman.......96
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
J. F. Hartranft.......1

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......275
John Sherman.......97
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......1
J. F. Hartranft.......1

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......304
James G. Blaine.......275
John Sherman.......97
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......305
James G. Blaine.......279
John Sherman.......93
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......302
James G. Blaine.......281
John Sherman.......94
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......303
James G. Blaine.......280
John Sherman.......93
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......306
James G. Blaine.......277
John Sherman.......93
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......36
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Ulysses S. Grant.......307
James G. Blaine.......279
John Sherman.......91
George F. Edmunds.......31
E. B. Washburne.......35
William Windom.......10
James A. Garfield.......2

RECAPITULATION.

The Ballots	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Edmunds	Washburne	Windom	Garfield	McCrary	Hayes	Harrison	Davis	Hartranft	Total
I	304	284	93	34	30	10							755
II	305	282	94	32	31	10							756
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	10	1			1			755
IV	305	282	95	32	31	10	1						755
V	305	281	95	32	31	10	1						755
VI	305	281	95	31	31	10	2						755
VII	305	281	94	32	31	10	2						755
VIII	306	284	91	32	31	10	1						755
IX	308	282	90	31	32	10	2						755
X	305	282	92	31	32	10	2		1				755
XI	305	281	93	31	32	10	2		1				755
XII	304	283	92	31	33	10	1		1				755
XIII	305	285	89	31	33	10	1	1					755
XIV	305	285	89	31	35	10							755
XV	309	281	88	31	36	10							755
XVI	306	283	88	31	36	10							754
XVII	303	284	90	31	36	10					1		755
XVIII	305	283	91	31	35	10							755
XIX	305	279	96	31	32	10	1					1	755
XX	308	276	93	31	35	10	1					1	755
XXI	305	276	96	31	35	10	1					1	755
XXII	305	275	97	31	35	10	1					1	755
XXIII	304	275	97	31	36	10	2						755
XXIV	305	279	93	31	35	10	2						755
XXV	302	281	94	31	35	10	2						755
XXVI	303	280	93	31	36	10	2						755
XXVII	306	277	93	31	36	10	2						755
XXVIII	307	279	91	31	35	10	2						755

THE EXCITEMENT IN THIS CITY.

LARGE CROWDS AROUND THE BULLETIN-BOARDS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The excitement in this City yesterday over the progress of the balloting at Chicago was even greater than over the Cincinnati contest of 1876. In Printing-House-square and the vicinity of the great newspaper offices, crowds began to gather at an early hour, and by high noon, the time when the first returns were expected, the whole of the square, including the space about the Franklin statue, was filled with an eager throng, who awaited the appearance of the vote with ill-concealed impatience. The sun shown out hotly, and the buzz increased each minute.

Suddenly, at 12:25, there was a preparatory break toward the office window, and the throng surged and pushed around the bulletins which were displayed simultaneously in THE TIMES'S and *Tribune's* windows. The announcement that Grant had received 304 votes to Blaine's 284 was received with decided interest, as affording the first square test of the relative merits of the two principal candidates. Knots of people gathered in the shade of the high walls and discussed the large vote for Grant and the failure of Blaine to get his expected 300. Blaine men looked downcast and Grant men correspondingly elated, while the admirers of the dark horses felt sure that Edmunds and Washburne's vote would increase on the next ballot. "Blaine's friends are holding back for the second ballot," called out a tall man in a Panama hat, whose preferences were evidently for the Maine statesman. The figures of the next ballot somewhat belied this confident assertion, but the Blaine man was still sure that, Micawber-like, they were "holdin' back for a spring." The third and fourth ballots were received with equal interest, the appearance of Garfield and Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, with one vote each provoking much comment as to their relative strength as "dark horses," and the possibility of their drawing away votes enough to secure the nomination. By this time the crowd occupied the whole open space of the square, and overflowed on to the sidewalks. The heat increased, and umbrellas were put up to ward it off. Men shielded their eyes and gazed intently at the figures. The appearance of Hayes's name with one solitary vote created more of a sensation than anything else, but even this stimulus was not enough to call forth a cheer. People were hot and tired, and, moreover, had been wearied out by the delay of last week.

All the newspapers on Park-row had bulletins posted in front of their offices, and these were the centres through the afternoon of pushing, surging groups of gazers. At Broadway and Ann-street an enormous bulletin of dirty canvas had been suspended in front of the window of the second story, with a staging in front for the pasters to work upon. The results here were slow in appearing, so slow, in fact, that the throng around the tape in the Astor House rotunda generally had them 10 minutes in advance of the crowd in front of the *Herald*. The shaded sidewalk of St. Paul's Church-yard was black with a thickly-packed throng, whose faces were all turned up in momentary expectation at the big dirty canvas aforesaid. Every third person carried a note-book and pencil, and jotted down each result as soon as it was posted. Voluminous were the calculations and prophecies of these worthies, none of which appeared to be fulfilled. Ballot after ballot appeared, but the promised break to Grant or Blaine or Sherman failed to appear. When Grant rose to 309, there was a murmur which almost rose into a cheer. The large majority of Republicans were evidently Grant men, and the general drift of feeling among them was decidedly favorable to the ex-President. The air grew hotter and hotter. Ballot followed ballot, and still the throng lingered. Crowded omnibuses paused in front of the bulletin, drivers and passengers pausing to read the latest returns, and even passing car men scanned the figures, as though they were personally interested in them. When a recess was announced with the eighteenth ballot the crowd broke up. The lobbies of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel swarmed with eager groups, and the small bulletins posted in the windows of the telegraph office were scanned intently. Blaine appeared to be in the ascendency here, although there were plenty of ardent Grant men present. Among the interested ones were several of the attachés of the Chinese Legation, who, attired in loose, flowing costumes, passed in and out, and watched the progress of the votes with close attention. The venerable Chen Lan Pin and his American secretary, Mr. D. W. Bartlett, received the news in their private parlor. There was very little betting.

In all the commercial Exchanges, the Custom-house, and other public places of down-town resort, yesterday, special dispatches giving the result of the balloting at Chicago were displayed, and were eagerly scanned by the merchants. All the telegraph offices had bulletins outside their windows, and great crowds gathered in front of them all day. The excitement has never been paralleled on any similar occasion. The business men did not exhibit much partisan bias in favor of one or other of the candidates, but they manifested an intense desire to know the outcome of each vote, and to compare its figures with those that had preceded it. On Wall-street there was for the first time since the contest began considerable betting, nearly all of it turning on the probability of Grant's nomination. Early in the day odds of fifteen to ten were given that Grant would not be nominated. These were snapped up so eagerly that the ruling rate quickly became even, and so it held until late in the afternoon, when some bets were reported on the basis of ten to nine on the field against Grant. One obstreperous Blaine man offered $200 to $100 against Grant, but when taken up, as he was at once, backed squarely down. A prominent broker paid another $25 for the privilege of betting $450 to $500 that if Grant were nominated he would be elected, the privilege to hold good for 24 hours after the nomination is made. The odds will consequently be $475 to $500 in favor of Grant's election.

In the evening the throngs about the bulletins and in the up-town hotels were renewed. In Printing-house-square the returns were read by lime-light. The crowds were not so great as in the afternoon, though the feeling among the spectators was quite as marked. There was much grumbling at the slow progress of the voting. The nineteenth ballot, in which Blaine's total fell off to 279, while Grant continued firm, caused much comment. No one cared to bet, and the prevailing feeling was one of disappointment at the evident failure of the Convention to solve the problem before them. The balloting, which varied very little during the rest of the evening, was watched with little comment, everybody being satisfied that it would take another day at least to produce a candidate. At the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the crowd was triple the size of the afternoon one, the pavements in front of the house were crowded with people watching the returns as they were displayed by camera against the wall of a neighboring building. There was little outward enthusiasm, every one having apparently settled into the belief that there would be no nomination that night. A cheer went up from the mining brokers in the bar-room at the twenty-fifth ballot, when Grant fell off to 302 and Blaine rose to 281, but beyond this there was no marked expression of opinion. The crowd outside was evidently for Grant, and took things philosophically in the belief that he would gain steadily until the decisive moment.

FORMER CONVENTIONS.

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF BALLOTS REQUIRED TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES HITHERTO.

In the first Republican Convention, that of 1856, Fremont and Dayton were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, on the first regular ballot. In 1860, Mr. Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot, and Mr. Hamlin on the second. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln was renominated by acclamation, and Mr. Johnson received the Vice-Presidential nomination scarcely less unanimously on the first ballot. In 1868 there was practically no opposition to Grant, and he was nominated on the first roll-call. Colfax received the nomination for Vice-President on the sixth ballot. In 1872, Grant again received all the votes cast on the first ballot, and Wilson was nominated on the second. Greeley was nominated by the Liberals on the sixth ballot, and Brown on the second. In 1876, Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot and Wheeler on the first.

In this connection, the Democratic record for the same period will be of interest. In 1856, Buchanan was nominated on the seventeenth ballot for President, and Breckinridge for Vice-President, on the second ballot. In 1860 the Democratic Convention, at Charleston, balloted 57 times, Douglas, the leading candidate, never receiving less than 145½ votes or more than 152. The Convention was then broken up by the withdrawal of seven Southern States, but it reassembled nearly two months afterward, and Douglas was declared the nominee on the second ballot, although the bolters prevented his receiving more than 181½ votes, or less than a regular two-thirds majority. Fitzpatrick was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot. The seceders nominated Breckinridge and Lane on the first ballot. In 1864, McClellan and Pendleton received their nominations on motions to make them unanimous after the first roll-call. In 1868, Seymour was nominated on the twenty-second ballot, and Blair on the first. In 1872, the Democrats adopted the nominees of the Liberals on the first ballot in each case. In 1876, Tilden was nominated on the second ballot, and Hendricks on the first.

Seven ballots are, therefore, the largest number heretofore taken in a Republican Convention, and 59 the largest in the Democratic Conventions for the same time, counting the adjourned Convention of 1860 as a single one.

CHEERING HAYES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The ballots at Chicago were bulletined at various points in this city to-day, and to-night, at the Western Union Telegraph office, there was a large crowd gathered, but during the day not much enthusiasm was manifested. The only cheering done was when the vote for President Hayes was announced. At night, however, the crowd was greater, and each ballot was hailed with cheers. There was no disposition to cheer for any particular candidate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL INCREASED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—LOOKING FOR RESTRICTIONS ON VOTERS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations this afternoon completed its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and it was reported to the Senate by Mr. Beck just before adjournment, with a large number of amendments, increasing its total amount by about $1,200,000. The principal amendments are the following additions to the House amounts, or new items for the purposes named: To enable the Secretary of the Navy to place the Pensacola Navy-yard in a state of efficiency, $200,000; for the Mare Island Navy-yard dry-dock, $75,000; for the commencement or completion of military posts at Assinaboine, Montana, $100,000; at Mussel Shell, Montana, $50,000; at Omaha, Neb., $50,000; at San Antonio, Texas, $125,000, and at Fortress Monroe, $20,000; for continuing work on public buildings in Hartford, Conn., $50,000; in Utica, N. Y., $36,000; in Nashville, Tenn., $16,000; New-Orleans, $7,000; Chicago, Ill., $70,000; Patent Office, Washington, $85,000; Government Printing Building, Washington, $36,000; for the tenth census, $85,000; for steam tender for light-house service, $45,000; for light-houses on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, $20,000; Staten Island, $5,000; for life-saving service, $88,000. The committee made reductions from the House amounts as follows: For Evansville, Ind., public building, $10,000; for light-houses, Sawpit River, S. C., $8,800; Punta Rassa, Fla., $20,000; Bloody Point Bar, Fla., $25,000; Stamford Harbor, Conn., $7,000.

The committee has inserted the following amendment, (offered by Senator Wallace,) as an addition to the clause making appropriations for the tenth census: "And $10,000 thereof, or so much as may be necessary, shall be used by the Superintendent of the census in obtaining statistics as to the number of citizens of the United States, being males of the age of 21 years and upward, inhabitants of any State, whose right to vote for members of Congress is denied or abridged by provisions of the Constitution or laws of any State, which said provisions are not applicable to all of the citizens of the United States resident in such State, and also to obtain statistics of the number of foreign-born persons, being males over 21 years of age, who have resided in the United States over five years, and are now resident in any State which contains in its Constitution or laws provisions which require from foreign-born citizens a different qualification for the right to vote than that required from native-born citizens."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $527,839 17, and from Customs, $554,702 86.

The Senate chamber this afternoon presented a very dismal spectacle. Senator Call, of Florida, read all the afternoon an argument in favor of unseating Mr. Kellogg. He went on, unmoved by the fact that the few Senators present were absorbed in reading the bulletins from Chicago. Ben. Hill was his only listener.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, introduced in the House to-day a bill relative to a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It recites the statement that $60,000,000 have been offered by United States citizens to foreign parties to assist them in carrying out the scheme of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and declares that any attempt on the part of such citizens to prejudge the question by extending the assistance of their capital to a foreign undertaking is unpatriotic and unwise.

REPUBLICANS AHEAD IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A dispatch from Portland states the election for Supreme Judge, Congressman, Legislature, and other officers excited great interest and drew out a heavy vote. Business was suspended in the city. The returns as yet are too meagre to form any opinion as to the result. In Multnomah County, in which Portland is situated, it is believed the Republicans have a majority.

SEYMOUR'S FRIENDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The primaries in the city to-day for the Democratic County Convention resulted, according to returns up to 11 P. M., in a clean sweep for Seymour delegates. Harrison was the favorite for Governor.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Delegates to the National Greenback Convention are arriving in large numbers. If the Republican Convention does not finish its labors to-morrow, the Greenbackers will meet in McCormick Hall.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 7.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, business was transacted as follows: No. 194—William T. Thompson and another, respondents, vs. The Bank of British North America, appellant; argued by John C. Parsons for appellant, Samuel Hand for respondents. No. 222—Otis M. Preston, appellant, vs. Miron Ganoung and others, respondents; argued by Howard Chipps, Jr., for appellant, A. Schoonmaker for respondents. No. 227—David Carr and another, respondents, vs. Ellen Breese and another, appellants; argued by R. A. Parmenter for appellants, Esek Cowen for respondents.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, June 8: Nos. 235, 186, 180, 226, 339, 223, 242, 243.

KILLED BY A WATER-WHEEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7.—James Goodhine, engine-tender in the Chester Company paper mill, at Huntington, was found dead in the wheel-pit of the mill late Saturday night. His head was crushed in by a bucket, which had torn off the scalp; both arms were broken, one foot was torn off, and the bowels protruded from the abdomen. It is supposed he fell into the flume and was drawn into the wheel.

SUNK BY A COLLISION.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The schooner Georgia, Capt. Holwell, with lumber, from North Carolina, came in collision with the steamer Roanoke, at the mouth of the Patapsco River, on Saturday night last. The schooner was cut down to the water's edge, and drifted into shoal water, where she sank. Capt. Holwell, his family and crew were taken off by the steamer and brought to this port. The schooner will be raised.

MASONIC RECEPTION IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—About 1,000 Masons of this city and vicinity received at the depot, with a band of music, Jesse B. Anthony, recently unanimously elected Grand Master of this State, and escorted him to Masonic Temple, where an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Edmund W. Rhodes. Mr. Anthony was the recipient of a floral presentation and serenade.

BASE-BALL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—Chicago, 7; Providence, 1.

HANOVER, N. H., June 7.—Dartmouth, 4; Princeton, 3.

ALBANY, June 7.—Cincinnati, 7; Albany, 5.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7.—[illegible], 6; Buffalo, 6.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ENGLAND'S INTERESTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE AFGHANISTAN QUESTION—THE DISCUSSION ABOUT SIR BARTLE FRERE—PUTTING DOWN THE SLAVE TRADE—A DEMONSTRATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, said he favored the establishment of a separate Government for Kandahar, under British protection, but without a British garrison.

A correspondent at Kabul deprecates the scramble of the British troops out of the country, leaving, he says, not even the shadow of a settled Government behind. The consequences, both immediate and remote, of such an undignified course seem to be plain, and could only be tolerable if England was prepared to intimate decidedly to Russia that any future interference in Afghan matters would mean a declaration of war. It is no new idea that such a plain intimation would settle the Afghan difficulty better than anything else. Meanwhile, the political officer here thinks that with one Sirdar or the other a fair and satisfactory settlement can be made on the lines now marked out, and the Army can be on its return to India by Aug. 15. The state of Afghanistan, generally, is unusually tranquil. The prospect of Herat passing to its ancient Persian masters seems now gone. The annexation of Herat to Kandahar would form a free and united Afghanistan.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, replying to Mr. Onslow, member from Guildford, said he would not proceed with his motion for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, as there would be an opportunity to discuss his policy and retention in office when the vote for his salary came up.

The Liberal members who signed the memorial to Mr. Gladstone asking for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Cape have decided to raise the question in the discussion of the civil service estimates.

The Carrickfergus election petition has been dismissed.

Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, receiving an anti-slavery deputation to-day, promised an improvement in the convention with Egypt, and said that schemes for increased consular control were under consideration.

A land demonstration in County Tipperary was held yesterday (Sunday) on the farm of a recently-evicted tenant, at which Mr. P. J. Smyth, Home Rule member of Parliament for Tipperary, was the principal speaker. A banner was displayed with the "Stars and Stripes" and a representation of a rifle. Government stenographic reporters were present, and were not molested.

A Dublin correspondent says: "Accounts from all parts of the country regarding the state of the crops give the highest promise of abundance."

CAPE TOWN, June 7.—The budget of Cape Colony has been introduced in the Assembly. The revenue for the coming year is estimated at £2,500,000, and the expenditure about the same. Last year's revenue and expenditure were also about the same amount.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Standard* says there is a widespread belief that Sir Bartle Frere will relieve the Government of the difficulty in which they are placed, by tendering his resignation. Some of his family are already about to sail for England.

A Bombay correspondent telegraphs: "A second letter from Gordon Pasha explains the reason of his resignation. It is owing to his turbulent disposition, which would probably hamper the Viceroy."

The *Daily News*, in its leading editorial, says Lord Hartington's statement really means that the Cabinet do not hold themselves bound by the policy of their predecessors in Afghanistan. The same journal hears that the Government does not intend to ask the House to make any vote for Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion, therefore, falls to the ground.

STATE METHODS IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND THE CHURCH—THE ITALIAN CABINET—POLITICS IN SPAIN.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Prussian Parliamentary Committee has adopted a clause in the Government measure which relieves Episcopal substitutes who are temporarily discharging diocesan duties from the obligation of taking the prescribed oath of obedience to the law. The committee also adopted a clause qualifying aliens for such posts. The prospects of the bill are, however, still uncertain.

LONDON, June 7.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes an interview with Prince Bismarck on the parliamentary situation. He said he would have resigned the Chancellorship after the late defeats but for the personal desire of the Emperor, and that henceforth he would leave Parliamentary fighting to others and devote himself entirely to the foreign affairs of the Empire.

ROME, June 7.—King Humbert to-day received deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who presented addresses in reply to the speech from the throne. The King warmly urged upon the delegations the necessity of concord in their deliberations.

It is stated that Premier Cairoli has decided to modify the Italian Cabinet by admitting some members of the Dissident Left.

MADRID, June 7.—In the Senate to-day Señor Canovas del Castillo, in reply to the attack of the Opposition, said he would ever defend Catholic unity. He considered that the triumph of his Cabinet had mainly led to the formation of the coalition between the Dynastics and Liberals.

LONDON, June 8.—A Berlin dispatch says intelligence has reached St. Petersburg that the Chinese are massing large bodies of troops on the Russian frontier, and that an attack is expected without the formality of a declaration of war.

A Berlin correspondent says the Committee on the Church bill has rejected the clause making the highest provincial authority the only person qualified to prosecute for disobedience of the May laws.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

CLOSING JESUIT ESTABLISHMENTS—RETURNS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, June 7.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Government has resolved to close all the Jesuit establishments on June 19 without further warning.

The same correspondent says it is rumored that Prince Napoleon is seriously ill.

A Paris dispatch says: "Premier De Freycinet supported before the Budget Committee, on Friday last, a demand for a credit to secure the suppression of piracy in the Gulf of Tonquin by sending a flotilla of gun-boats up to the river in pursuit of the pirates. The committee adjourned the discussion of the question, on account of its gravity, until after the examination of the budget."

A Paris dispatch says: "Partial returns of the supplementary elections yesterday for members of the Chamber of Deputies have been received. At Brest, Mgr. Freppel received 6,055 votes and M. Glaziot 2,761. At L'Orient, M. Mathieu received 2,218 votes and M. Jouault 918. M. Blanqui only obtained the majority in one of the electoral sections of the District of Lyons yesterday."

PARIS, June 7.—In the supplementary elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies, Mgr. Freppel has finally been elected at Brest, and at Limoges the Republicans have returned their candidate, M. Rochechouart, without opposition. At L'Orient a second ballot will be necessary between the two Republican candidates.

The seconds of MM. Pain and Mitchell held a conference to-day and drew up a procès-verbal, declaring that the honor of MM. Pain and Mitchell was not involved, and there was, therefore, no reason for a duel.

LONDON, June 8.—A Paris correspondent says as M. Ballue supports amnesty, his success at Lyons is a decided defeat for the Government.

PERPLEXING EASTERN QUESTIONS.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE—SETTLING THE GREEK BOUNDARY.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, Sunday, to Reuter's Telegram Company, states that Mr. Goschen had not yet communicated the English programme to the Porte or to the foreign Ambassadors.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The establishment of a military cordon around the Greek frontier districts is expected to insure the safety of the Boundary Commissioners. The question of asking Belgium or Switzerland to furnish the necessary contingent is mooted."

ATHENS, June 7.—The Greek Government is collecting war material and making active preparations to occupy the new territory claimed by Greece when the right moment arrives.

VIENNA, June 7.—Prince Reuss has delivered to Austria an invitation to send a representative to the Berlin Conference, which is to meet on July 16.

LONDON, June 8.—A Berlin dispatch says Baron von Radowitz has presented to M. De Freycinet an invitation to attend the Berlin Conference.

RUSSIA'S DEAD EMPRESS.

THE CZARINA DYING ALONE WHEN ASLEEP—BEARING THE BODY TO THE PETROPAULOVSK FORTRESS.

LONDON, June 7.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Empress of Russia died when asleep, and none of the members of the imperial family were present, as they were not aware that her death was so near. On Saturday the body was conveyed to the Palace chapel in an open coffin borne by the Czar and 18 Grand Dukes."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The body of the Empress was removed to the Petropaulovsk Fortress at noon to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the procession, which consisted of various military detachments, court officers, standard-bearers, clergy, deputations of orders of knighthood, and charitable and other societies. The Emperor and the Grand Dukes followed the hearse on horseback.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

MOUNT VESUVIUS, June 7.—The opening of the Mount Vesuvius Railway took place on Sunday, and was celebrated by a splendid fête. Several successful ascents were made. The time occupied in the journey from the foot of the mountain to the terminus of the railway was eight minutes.

LONDON, June 7.—Relative to the Buenos Ayres dispatch of June 5, received in Paris recently, in which the fear was expressed that the differences between the National and Provincial Governments regarding the Presidential contest might lead to disturbances, the *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Those persons who know the country best say that Buenos Ayres was never in a more prosperous condition, and, consequently, there is little cause to fear political disturbances and every reason to believe that the Presidential nomination on the 11th inst. will pass off quietly."

A Constantinople correspondent says: "A telegram from Bagdad announces that the disturbances recently reported in that district are ended, and that the Arabs are satisfied."

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says a railway collision occurred yesterday, between Frankfort and Mannheim, in which many persons were severely injured.

A private letter received in London gives an appalling account of the famine in Diarbekir and Bagdad. The letter says people are dying in the streets, women are selling their children for food, and many are living on rats.

The *Times* has the following from Bucharest: "Mr. Foster, the new American Minister to St. Petersburg, has arrived there. After presenting his credentials, he will take two months' leave of absence, leaving Col. Hoffman, Secretary of Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires. The announcement of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's appointment as American representative at Bucharest has caused the liveliest satisfaction here."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the paint shop connected with the Enterprise Planing Mill, in Pennsylvania-avenue, Allegheny City, Penn., and before the firemen could master the flames the paint shop, with the planing mill and adjoining butcher's shop, were consumed. The loss is $15,000; partially insured.

A fire at Leonardville, N. J., Sunday night destroyed the residence of J. V. Thoms, of Philadelphia, the only thing saved being the library. The building was unoccupied. Mr. Thoms's loss is about $5,100. Later on, the village school-house caught fire, but was only slightly damaged. The cause of either fire is not known.

At midnight last night a fire broke out in the three-story brick building No. 497 Canal-street, occupied by Henry Meyer, shoe-maker, who loses $1,500. The building was damaged $800. Mrs. Meyer and her son David, aged 8, were slightly burned, but were rescued by Officer Watson, of the Eighth Precinct.

The Ulster Knife Works, at Ellenville, N. J., owned principally by Dwight & Vine, were destroyed by an incendiary fire early Sunday morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000. Ninety men are thrown out of employment in consequence.

A fire yesterday at Nos. 111 to 117 East Houston-street, was caused by a cracker thrown into the cellar. The occupants, L. H. Mace & Co., refrigerator manufacturers, lose $1,000.

A YOUNG FORGER'S PROBABLE DEATH.

MILTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, June 7.—Frank Freer, a man about 18 years of age, prior to January last resided with his parents in this village. In the Summer of 1879 young Freer became acquainted with several Summer boarders, one of whom was a wealthy gentleman named Farrington, of Poughkeepsie. In March last the Teller of a Poughkeepsie bank discovered that Freer had forged the name of Mr. Farrington, and obtained the money on the checks. The morning that the forgeries were discovered, Freer presented another forged check. The President of the bank accused Freer of the crime, and he confessed. The bank officers, chagrined at being imposed upon by a boy, told the young forger that if he would leave the State they would not prosecute him. Freer agreed to do so, and up to last Saturday night he kept his word. Late that evening he arrived at the dock here, and sent a note to two of his former schoolmates, asking for food and money. Freer said he was ashamed to go to the village, where he was known, and had been respected by the leading citizens of the place. Two young men gave him money and eatables, and Freer said he was going to New-York City. Yesterday morning the storehouse at the Mary Powell dock was found broken open. The ferryman's oars and boat were missing. Several persons say they saw Freer in the boat rowing across the river. Later in the day the ferryman's boat was found floating in the river, cut amidships. The sides of the boat were battered, apparently by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. It is supposed that Freer was run down and drowned.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The match race to-day between Charlie Ford and Bonesetter resulted in a victory for the former in three straight heats. The only contest was after the first half of the first mile, the horses going head and head to that point in 1:10¼. Near the home stretch Bonesetter made a tired break, and Ford jogged him in 2:28. In the second and third heats Ford was never headed, and won easily in 2:25 and 2:25¾. Bonesetter again broke on the home stretch, and Ford trotted slowly from there to the wire. The slow time made is thus accounted for. The third quarter of the third heat was trotted by Ford in 0:34—a 2:16 gait.

YACHTING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—The Southern Yacht Club held its third annual regatta here to-day, *on a triangular course 10 miles in extent*. The entries were first-class yachts, sailed by members of the club. There was a 12-knot breeze at the start, but it diminished toward the finish. Fouls were claimed, and the judges have not yet rendered their decision. The yachts finished in the following order: Albertine, Startle, Cydnus, and Lady Emma. Time—2:51:38.

THE WOODSIDE CASE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—The Rev. Mr. Woodside and his followers met in the Oak-Alley Church to-night, and passed a resolution that the First Reformed Presbyterian Church suspend its relations with the Synod, owing to its late action relative to the Woodside trial. The Woodside party is in possession of the church property, and intend to hold it. A suit by the opposition is not improbable.

COMPETITION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—A new steam-boat line commenced running from Highland, opposite this city, to New-York City. The boats are owned at Boston, and will carry fruit the season through. The other lines along the river, it is expected, will lower their rates. A vigorous steam-boat war is predicted.

DAMAGE BY RAIN IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—A dispatch to the *Sentinel* from Wausau says the heavy rains caused much damage to the crops, besides carrying away dams, resulting in the loss of several million feet of logs. The track of the Wisconsin Valley Railway is badly washed, and trains will be delayed several days.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The bill to promote the efficiency of the Navy was passed in the Senate to-day, providing that Naval officers found unfit to perform their duties, by reason of drunkenness or other incapacity not caused by the performance of duty, shall not be placed on the retired list, but discharged with one year's pay.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

RED BANK, N. J., June 7.—A baby murder came to light to-day under peculiar circumstances. A married woman complained to Justice Childs that her husband was the father of a child born to Neviah Bowman, an unmarried negress. Bowman denied that she had been a mother, but the Police, by digging up the yard, found the body of the child buried, with the back of the skull crushed in. The child was apparently a week old when murdered. The Coroner, Dr. Eugene Britton, of Long Branch, caused the arrest of Bowman and her grandmother, and will hold an inquest to-morrow.

ALBANY, June 7.—William McNeil, who murdered his wife May 21, to-day withdrew his plea of not guilty of murder in the first degree, and pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, which was accepted, and he was sentenced to Clinton Prison for life.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—District Attorney Finney received a message from the Parish Prison to-day, that Charles Johnson, recently convicted in the Iron Cross arson case, was ready to make certain statements. An order of the court brought Johnson soon afterward from jail, and for about an hour he was closeted with the District Attorney and Messrs. Luzenberg and Evans, who were engaged to assist the District Attorney during the prosecution, Judge Southworth, Johnson's counsel, and a short-hand reporter. From what could be ascertained Johnson did not give any valuable information, but disgusted those who listened to his rigmarole. He was sent back to jail and will probably get the full extent of the law (20 years in the Penitentiary) when brought up for sentence.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 7.—Last Saturday night Barton Nye stabbed and killed John Miller on account of a report reflecting on Nye's financial ability which Miller had circulated. Both men were farmers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7.—A queer mystery puzzles the people of Huntington. According to his own story, Edward Eastman, of Littleville, (Chester,) was shot in the head about 9 o'clock Friday evening, while sitting near an open window, but was not seriously injured. Mr. Eastman and his brother then rushed out of doors, hoping to find the assassin, when he fired another shot without effect, and disappeared in the darkness. Another theory, confirmed by circumstances, is that the brother, Benjamin Eastman, wanted to get rid of Edwin, and so assaulted him with a sharp weapon. Benjamin was arrested to-day, and will be examined on Saturday. The general opinion is that he was in some way connected with the Porly B. Hutchins murder, which has never been satisfactorily accounted for. District Attorney Bond to-day took up the case on that supposition.

A gang of burglars has entered several houses in Western Hampden, Hampshire, and Berkshire Counties within the last few days, and has secured much silver at Huntington and Hinsdale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—A shocking and mysterious murder occurred this afternoon in Johnston, three miles from this city, at a house where two maiden sisters named Potter lived together. Amelia, 60 years old, was attacked in the yard, her head beaten into a shapeless mass, apparently with a hoe, pickaxe, or some like implement, and her body dragged a few rods and thrown into an old cellar. Her sister, who is of unsound mind, probably saw the assault, but the shock has so affected her that she can give no coherent information, and has been sent to the insane asylum. Strong suspicion attaches to a youth named Walter Winsor, 16 years of age, out on probation from a reform school, whose father lives on the next farm. Winsor is known to have been on the premises, and gave the first information of the murder; his clothes were spattered with blood. He has been arrested, but stoutly denies the crime. The motive cannot be conjectured; the bad character of the boy would imply mere wantonness. The inquest has been commenced.

A BRAKEMAN'S BRAVERY.

JUMPING FROM A TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE AND SAVING A WOMAN'S LIFE.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., June 7.—A most daring act of bravery was performed on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway a few miles west of this place a few days ago. Train No. 40 was approaching Kirkwood, a small way station. Thaddeus Tanney, a brakeman, who was sitting on the pilot of the engine, saw a woman walking on the track a few rods ahead of the train. He seized the bell-rope, and giving it a sudden jerk, drew the attention of the engineer, who blew his whistle several times very loudly. The woman paid no attention, but kept on the track. The engineer reversed his engine, somewhat reducing the speed, and the brave Tanney gave a leap from the head of the pilot, landing safely on his feet. He ran like a deer up the track, and, reaching the woman, seized her, with a herculean effort, and threw her off the track. The engine was by this time within a few feet of him, and mustering together all his strength, he gave one desperate bound, landing safely among the bushes along the track. The brave brakeman was slightly injured, but the woman's life was saved without her receiving a bruise. When asked why she did not leave the track when the whistle blew, she said she was so frightened that she did not know which track the train was on, or which way to go. The train was stopped and the brave brakeman congratulated for his heroic act.

BURGLARS IN RHINEBECK.

TWO HOUSES VISITED AND ROBBED IN ONE NIGHT.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 7.—Two burglaries were perpetrated in this village about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, the houses of the Hon. Ambrose Wagner and John O'Brien being visited. Mr. Wagner was aroused by hearing some one walking in an adjoining room. He immediately proceeded to the room of his son Lee, near by, and tried to arouse him, but it was with the utmost difficulty he could do so, the young man having the appearance of being under the influence of chloroform. By the time the other members of the household had been aroused the robber or robbers had fled. On making an investigation about the premises Mr. Wagner found that a valuable gold watch and chain, an old heirloom of his family, was missing, also $100 and a quantity of silver-ware. From Mr. Wagner's residence the burglars proceeded to that of John O'Brien, in Livingston-street, which they entered, and carried away his complete stock of silver-ware, costing over $800, and a valuable gold-headed cane, which was a present to Mr. O'Brien, costing over $300. None of Mr. O'Brien's family were aroused, and did not know of the robbery until the next morning. In both houses entrance was effected by prying open the windows on the first floor. Everything goes to show that the burglars were professionals.

CELEBRATING ANDRE'S CAPTURE.

The association organized in the Village of Tarrytown, Westchester County, for the proper celebration of the centennial of André's capture is making great preparations for the event. The Hon. D. O. Bradley, of Dobb's Ferry, has accepted the office of President of the association, and at a recent meeting made a strong speech on the subject. He, among other things, said that the $1,000 voted by the State Legislature for the repair of the André monument would surely receive the Governor's signature. Upon his recommendation it was decided to raise by subscription the additional sum of $5,000. A resolution has been adopted by the Association asking the Mayor and Common Council of Yonkers and the President and Trustees of all the villages in the county to appear in the parade on the 23d of September next, and to use their influence to secure the attendance of military, fire, and other companies and civic societies. The association urgently requests all the county newspapers to help along the work, and by frequent allusions to it to arouse the patriotic sentiment in their several localities. They also invite the Board of Supervisors to participate in the parade on that day. The corporation of the Village of Tarrytown have adopted resolutions heartily approving the efforts to make the anniversary a success. The celebration promises to be one of the most important events of the county for many years. Organizations in all parts of the County of Westchester have already signified their intention to participate.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey has ordered a sale of the famous Stevens Battery at Hoboken, to be made by a special Master in Chancery. He is directed either to make sale of the battery and its appurtenances as an entirety or to sell its materials, engines, and tools separately as in the judgment of the Master will yield the most money. The sale will take place Sept. 28, 1880, and notices of the same, in pamphlet form, will be mailed to all foreign courts.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ELECTIONS.

The Cotton and Produce Exchanges held their annual elections yesterday. On the latter there were four tickets in the field, the opposition resulting entirely from the dissatisfaction of the grain men with the nomination of Mr. J. H. Herrick for Vice-President. Mr. Herrick, while Chairman of the Grain Committee, drew down upon himself considerable enmity by his strict construction of the rules. The result of the election was not known until a late hour last night, but the following ticket is probably elected:

President—Forrest H. Parker.
Vice-President—David Bingham.
Treasurer—Samuel Jacoby.
Board of Managers—Gustav Schwab, David Bingham, Henry C. Ward, Silas Davis, William E. Cobb, Paul Bauendahl, J. C. R. Hudson, Walter Carr, Otto Arens, Leonard J. Busby, Lyman F. Holman, E. S. Whitman.
Inspectors of Elections—John A. Cooper, George W. [illegible], E. C. Veit, W. B. Thomas, G. E. Johnson, J. S. Fuller.

On the Cotton Exchange there were three nominees for which Messrs. William Woodward, Jr., and Joseph Yeoman figured as opposition candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Out of a total vote of 285 Mr. Robert Tannahill received 229 for President, Mr. Yeoman 103, and Mr. Woodward 182 for Vice-President, and Mr. Walter T. Miller 221 for Treasurer. The following Board of Managers were elected: Siegfried Gruner, John B. Leech, William V. King, James A. Beall, Frederick Oszerega, Robert Murdoch, Mayer Lehman, J. H. Hollis, H. M. Le Count, R. R. Robertson, James Swann, P. Fachiri, Robert Moore, E. H. Skinker, John Rodocanachi.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

THE WIFE OF AN ITALIAN BARBER FOUND DEAD IN HER APARTMENT.

Mariana Mangano, wife of an Italian barber, was found murdered yesterday afternoon in her apartment, on the second floor of No. 29 Mulberry-street, rear. Her face was scratched, and there was apparently a bruise on the left side of the head. Blood oozed from her mouth and ears. Capt. Kealy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, began an investigation, and notified the Coroners' office, but it was not until 10 P. M. that Coroner Brady came and ordered the removal of the body to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made to-day. She, her husband, Maffeo Mangano, her son, Antonio, aged 10 years, a bootblack, and two boarders—Michael Ceccarelle, a rag-picker, and Michael Grarolo, a confectioner—lived in the two miserable rooms. Grarolo was quite a dandy, and was noted for his good looks. He had been with the Manganos a year and a half, and his antecedents were spoken of as mysterious. No one knew for whom he worked. Gossip credited him with an attachment for Mrs. Mangano. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Antonio went to school at the Five Points Mission-house, and Maffeo and his boarder Ceccarelle went to work, leaving Mrs. Mangano and Grarolo at home. Maffeo returned home about noon, and, finding the door of his apartment locked, waited in the street until 3 o'clock, when he summoned Officer Ruggles. Capt. Kealy sent out the following general alarm:

"Arrest Michael Grarolo, an Italian, 35 years old, black mustache, light clothes; just killed a woman at No. 29 Mulberry-street."

Maffeo and his son were detained as witnesses at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The room in which the woman was found dead is in the centre of a densely-populated block of houses, and a dozen windows command a view of the interior of it. An Italian was whitewashing in a hall on the floor below that on which the Manganos lived from the time that Maffeo last saw his wife alive until past 11 o'clock, and he heard no outcry. No unusual noise was heard by the occupants of apartments in the rear and front houses, Nos. 29 and 31 Mulberry-street. The theory of the Police is that Grarolo was resisted by Mrs. Mangano, and that he stunned her with some blunt instrument. Grarolo was not seen leaving the house, and suspicion of his guilt was strengthened when he did not return home at the usual hour last evening.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN CAVE.

A dispatch from London announces the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, ex-member of Parliament from Shoreham. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel Cave, of Cleve Hill, near Bristol, and a nephew of Sir Charles Locock. Born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1820, he was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was graduated B. A., in 1843, and M. A. in 1846. He selected the western circuit when called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in the latter year, but did not practice. In May, 1859, he was elected for Shoreham, and for a long term of years he continued to represent that borough in the Conservative interest. Among the measures advanced in the House of Commons through Mr. Cave's championship, measures which created for him large distinction, was the "bill to amend the law relating to polling-places," which was passed in 1863; a "bill to amend the law in reference to the assessment of mines," 1866; a "bill to amend the law of life insurance," 1870, and a "bill to amend the laws relating to the investment of trust funds," passed in 1871. From July, 1866, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, until December, 1868, when the Conservatives retired from office, Mr. Cave was Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. During these two years he also served as Chief Commissioner in Paris for negotiating for a revision of the French Fishery Conventions, which were held so far back as Aug. 2, 1839, and May 24, 1843. With the appearance of the Conservatives once more in power, in the early part of 1874, Mr. Cave was again elevated to official position, receiving the appointments of Judge Advocate General and Paymaster-General. The finances of Egypt were much involved, and he went in 1875 on an official mission, sanctioned by the British Government, to investigate them, returning after the completion of his labors in the Spring of the following year. Mr. Cave's marriage to Emma Jane, daughter of the late Rev. William Smyth, M. A., of Elkington Hall, Louth, Prebendary of Lincoln, occurred in 1852. He published a large number of works, among them being "Prevention and Reformation; the duty of the State or of individuals? with some account of a Reformatory Institution," and a number of papers relating to the free labor and the slave trade. The debate called forth in the House of Commons on resolutions proposed by Mr. Cave for "the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade," has also been presented to the public in a published form.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Brooks Adams, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, is at the New-York Hotel.

William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, is at Gilsey House.

Surgeon-General Cahill, of the British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Daniel Robinson, of Troy, and James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, are at the Windsor Hotel.

R. E. Trowbridge, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Henry Root, President of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JUDGES.

The June term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County began at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday morning, before the Hon. J. O. Dykman, Presiding Justice, the Hon. Silas D. Gifford, County Judge, and William C. Howe and James S. See, Justices of Sessions. The Grand Jury, which commenced its labors during the day, will take cognizance of the cases of Dr. Vincent Haight, Dr. Charles Mason, and Mrs. Frances Gafford, charged with causing the death of Mary Maher Haight, at Peekskill, by malpractice; the cases of Larry Doyle and James Ryan, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ellen Ryan at Tuckahoe, recently, and the case of Horace Baker, 52 years of age, charged with committing an assault on a girl in Yorktown, 12 years of age.

LOUISIANA STATE ENGINEER.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 4.

We are particularly gratified at the appointment of Major B. H. Greene to the position of Chief State Engineer. No better appointment has been made since the present Administration came into power. We feel satisfied that it will give general satisfaction throughout the State, and especially in the levee districts. Major Greene is a gentleman of culture and ability. As a civil engineer he has a well-earned and a well-deserved reputation. In his profession he stands among the first. His genial, courteous manners have made him hosts of friends. He feels a deep interest in the prosperity of Louisiana and her people, and it may be assumed as certain that, in the discharge of the duties which pertain to his office, he will spare no efforts to advance the welfare of the State in every possible way in his power. As Chief Engineer of the New-Orleans Pacific Railroad, he contributed largely to whatever success has thus far attended that enterprise.

HOTEL LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 7.

On Saturday evening the main hall, dining-room, office, and bar-room of the Continental Hotel were brilliantly illuminated with the Brush electric light, six burners being used, each, it is stated, costing 1 cent an hour. In the dining-room, where heretofore 144 gas-burners have been used, there will be in future two electric lights. The electro-dynamic machine is run by the steam-engine which moves the elevator, and the lessee of the hotel believes that the saving in the cost of lighting will be very great. In some years, when the city gas was used, the bills ran as high as $41,000 for 12 months. It was noticeable on Saturday that the lights burned steadily, with no perceptible flicker. This light is only adapted for large rooms or halls, and will not be used in the sleeping-rooms at the Continental.

THE CANVASS IN FLORIDA.

From the Tallahassee (Fla.) Patriot, June 3.

The Republicans of Monroe County are the first to lead off in the campaign. They have all fallen into line, and will march to victory in one solid column next November. They, like sensible patriots, have amicably settled all their local differences, and peace and good-will has been restored. This good and acceptable news will be gladly received by every true Republican in the State, and we hope it will be imitated in other counties where local jealousies exist, for in union we have victory within our grasp, when divided we have nothing good to hope for. The meeting was called to ratify the Republican nominations. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Key West.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—Col. Henry Ledyard, of Newport, son-in-law of Gen. Lewis Cass, died in London to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—The Continental Guards, under charge of Capt. William Pierce, will leave here Saturday, June 12, for Boston, to participate in the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY

MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATES AT FIVE FORKS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF PEGRAM'S DEATH—THE ROUT THAT THE FEDERAL ADVANCE CREATED—ENTRIES THAT APPEARED IN AN OFFICER'S DIARY.

The testimony before the Warren Court of Inquiry was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, in the court-martial-room on Governor's Island. The first witness, Col. Joseph Mayo, late of the Confederate service, commanded Gen. Terry's brigade—an organization composed of Virginia regiments—at the Battle of Five Forks. Col. Mayo's troops occupied the Confederate right centre, his left resting on the village of Five Forks, and his right connecting with the troops of Gen. Corse, who held the section of the works covering the northern margin of the Gillian field and connected with Gen. W. H. F. Lee, whose division of cavalry was stationed upon the western margin of the open. Col. Mayo said that to the best of his recollection the assault commenced about 4:30 in the afternoon. It was a little after 4:30 that a staff officer from Gen. Pickett rode up and ordered him to send a regiment to the assistance of Gen. Ransom, who held the angle of the works, and was sustaining a heavy infantry assault. A few minutes later he was ordered to leave one regiment to hold the works in his front, and take the other up the Ford road to the left and rear, upon which the Federals were advancing in force. They went up the road about half a mile at double-quick, and formed near the G. Boisseau clearing. Col. Mayo had scarcely formed his men in order of battle when the Federal infantry came on to the attack with great impetuosity and in overwhelming numbers. In five minutes his lines were broken, and he was compelled to retreat in disorder down the Ford road to Five Forks, where he picked up the regiment left to guard the front and joined Gen. Corse on the extreme right. They reformed their lines in the Gillian field, nearly at right angles to the works they had originally occupied, and here made a last effort to stop the Federal advance. The conflict was brief, and about dusk they retreated in a westerly and north-westerly direction across the run, beyond the Federal pursuit.

On his cross-examination by Major Gardner, the witness gave a more circumstantial account of the operations of the preceding day against Sheridan's cavalry. They had completely discomfited the cavalry, the witness said, and expected to capture or break up Sheridan's force. They had no sort of fear about the cavalry, and did not anticipate any serious trouble with it. They retired from Sheridan's front at Dinwiddie in consequence of intelligence that a large infantry force was advancing to the assistance of Sheridan down the Boydton Plank-road. It was a matter of surprise to the troops when they were ordered to retreat to Five Forks on the morning of April 1, but he afterward learned that Gen. Lee directed Gen. Pickett to withdraw to that point in consequence of information that a large infantry force was advancing upon their flank and rear. They were in an isolated position. To the best of witness's recollection, there was no serious assault on his front until about 4:30 P. M. on the day of the battle. When the attack on Gen. Ransom increased in severity, he sent the Eleventh Virginia to reinforce him. He never saw the regiment again, and did not know what became of it. When Pickett ordered him to take a position on the Ford road, he left the Third Virginia in the works, and took the First and Seventh Virginia with him. They had scarcely time to form when the Federals attacked in force, and they were driven across the G. Boisseau field into the Ford road. From that time it was almost a rout. His impression was that the engagement commenced about 4:30, but he would not pretend to be accurate as to the hour and minute when the assault commenced.

Mr. Stickney—You say you retreated from the Ford road along the line of the White Oak road, under cover of the woods. Had the cavalry carried the works in your front at that time? A.—No; the line of retreat was open; it had not yet been occupied by the Federal cavalry. There was a gap, witness had heard, between Gen. Munford and the extreme Confederate left. He did not know positively about it; in a conversation with Gen. Munford, the General told him that his left was unsupported.

Gen. Hancock—How long was it after you heard firing at the angle before your left and rear were threatened? A.—It may have been half an hour.

Gen. Hancock—It is not your impression, then, that all the fighting was done at the angle of the works? A.—No, Sir; there was fighting all the way round, at the rear as well as the left; the Federals seemed to be coming in from all directions.

Captain W. Gordon McCabe, of Petersburg, Va., who commanded a battalion of Pegram's artillery at the battle of Five Forks, was the next witness. Captain McCabe testified that only six of Pegram's 20 guns participated in the engagement. Three of these were stationed near the Confederate centre, commanding the Federal advance upon the village and the angle of the works, and the other three were with Gen. Corse, on the right. The series of movements which terminated in the battle commenced on the preceding Wednesday, when Gen. Lee ordered Pickett's division, with sufficient cavalry support and six guns of Pegram's artillery, to occupy the White Oak road at and beyond Five Forks. They arrived at that point about 5 P. M. on Thursday. On Friday afternoon, after a severe engagement with Sheridan, they pressed the Federal cavalry back to Dinwiddie, and occupied a position on the south side of Gravelly Run until sunrise the next morning, when they retired on Five Forks in consequence of a movement of the Fifth Corps on their left and rear. Witness had a memorandum in his diary, made at the time, that Pegram's guns were placed in position at Five Forks about 6:30 A. M. The infantry were already in possession of the ground. Three of the pieces were placed in position to protect the centre and left, and the other three swept the Gillian field on the right. The men worked like beavers all the forenoon, throwing up works and preparing to dispute the Federal advance. There was no serious fighting until the Fifth Corps came up, although the cavalry annoyed them from time to time with a scattering fire. When the attack commenced, Col. Pegram and himself were lying down, the Colonel asleep and he reading a newspaper. When the firing commenced they rode over to the centre, from the point where they were lying, north of the Gillian field. Witness was dissatisfied with the position of the guns, they commanded so little ground. Col. Pegram and he took a position in the rear of the pieces, and the Colonel told the men they were firing too low. He had scarcely spoken three words when he tumbled from his saddle. Witness dismounted and went to the assistance of his superior officer, who was lying on the ground exactly as he fell. The Colonel was a very resolute man. He said, "Captain, I am mortally wounded and must be taken to the rear." Dr. Hall had, in the meantime, come up with the ambulance, and he had just placed Col. Pegram in it when his courier cried out, "There they come now, Sir." Witness looked up and saw the Federals advancing through the woods on the north-east; it did not appear to be anything more than a skirmish line. He had only gone a little distance with the ambulance when the officers in command of the guns sent word to him that if he tried to hold the ground any longer his guns would be captured. He sent word to the officer that he must use his own discretion. The three guns were lost; the other three, in Corse's front, got off safely. The ball that killed Pegram came from the front. They retreated to Ford Station that night. It was just about 6:45 P. M. when Gen. Corse made his last stand in the Gillian field; the line was a pretty strong one, but the Federal onset was too heavy to be sustained.

By request of Gen. Hancock, the witness gave the direction of the firing of their artillery stationed at Five Forks. Two of the pieces, he said, were firing toward the left, in order to cover the angle of the works assailed by Gen. Ayres; the other was pointed directly down the road in their front, bearing a little to the left; there was a pretty sharp fire in their front at the time, which they judged to come from the cavalry; the ground was heavily wooded, and no regular assault was made from that direction.

Col. Theodore Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., was a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. George G. Meade. Col. Lyman recollected the movements that preceded the battle of Five Forks, having kept a diary of the events that came immediately under his notice, with the hour and minute, in most instances. At 2:30 P. M. Gen. Meade went to Warren's head-quarters. At 4:30 he was with Grant. Between 5 and 6, an officer who had been out on—a handsome man with a black beard—came in and reported that Sheridan's cavalry had been cut in two and driven back on Dinwiddie. He could see from the conversation between Grant and Meade that they regarded the juncture as very serious. He was very sure the officer was not Mike Sheridan. At this hour, the Fifth Corps had effected a lodgment on the White Oak road.

Mr. Gardner—You don't know this of your own knowledge? A.—No, Sir, but I saw all the officers who came in at head-quarters.

The witness read from his diary respecting the weather during the two or three days preceding the battle. "Wednesday was a warm, pleasant day; violets were in bloom, and leaves just coming out. Men threw off their overcoats, it was so mild. On Thursday it rained heavily; Gravelly Run was swollen to twice its usual height; roads were reduced to a hopeless pudding. Quartermaster said the road was the worst for movement of wagons he had ever seen; took 1,000 engineers 58 hours to move a train of 650 wagons a distance of five miles. On Friday sun came out about 10 A. M. but the weather was still uncertain."

About 10:30 A. M. on Friday, continued the witness, there was heavy firing far out on our left. Gen. Warren was at the front. Two divisions of the Fifth Corps had been driven back, and Gen. Meade ordered an advance by Griffin. Gen. Miles was ordered to execute a left wheel, and attack the enemy's flank with his division. Gen. Humphrey had already anticipated this order; but Gen. Miles formed his men in the open and then pushed forward through the pine woods and drove back the enemy. The firing was very heavy in Miles's front. At 2:30 Gen. Meade rode over to Gen. Warren's position. The General was forming the two divisions of the Fifth Corps that had been repulsed. Gen. Meade returned to his own head-quarters, and there met Gen. Grant, who had come over to see how the affair was coming out.

Major Gardner—Did you know of any expression from Gen. Meade of dissatisfaction as to the repulse of the Fifth Corps from the White Oak road?

Mr. Stickney objected, and the court directed the question to be so modified as to read: "Did you hear Gen. Meade state any opinion as to the repulse of the Fifth Corps from the White Oak road?" A.—I did not hear Gen. Meade express any opinion on the subject, nor have I ever heard that he expressed one.

In answer to questions from the court, the witness said the roads were as bad as he ever saw them during the war.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, who commanded the Confederate cavalry at Five Forks, will be examined to-day.

CLERGYMEN IN A LIBEL SUIT.

BISHOP HARE'S PAMPHLET AND ITS STATEMENTS ABOUT AN EPISCOPAL BROTHER.

The Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Niobrara is the Right Rev. William H. Hare. The Rev. Samuel D. Hinman was for 17 years a missionary priest of the same Church in Nebraska and Dakota Territory. He was under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bishop Hare, and his special charge was the Santee tribe of Dakota Indians. He has brought a suit in the Supreme Court in this City, to recover $25,000 damages for libels alleged to have been uttered against him by his ecclesiastical superior, the Missionary Bishop. It appears that Bishop Hare removed Mr. Hinman from his charge in 1878, and then circulated among the Bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church a pamphlet entitled "The Rehearsal of Facts," in which he gave his reasons for his action. In this pamphlet Bishop Hare stated that early in 1877 he heard numerous reports to the effect that Mr. Hinman was an immoral person, and that upon inquiring of other Presbyters, he ascertained that the general impression among the Santees was that the reports were true. These Presbyters also told him that they had never seen anything wrong in Mr. Hinman's actions, but the Christian people under his charge wished to have another minister. Later on, in 1877, Bishop Hare said Bishop Whipple told him that reports affecting Mr. Hinman's character for purity were again afloat, and that "Mr. Hinman must be, to say the least, a very imprudent man." Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, also told him, Bishop Hare said, that he had heard "that Mr. Hinman was regarded in the Indian country as a man of abandoned character," whose wife had been killed by his bad conduct. On returning to Niobrara, after attending the General Convention of 1877, Bishop Hare said he heard further reports against Mr. Hinman, and was assured by conscientious persons that there could be no doubt of their truth. The House-Mother of one of the boarding-schools for young girls told him that Mr. Hinman had annoyed and alarmed the older girls by beckoning to them from his window at twilight, and had abashed a pretty young half-breed teacher by telling her he loved her and asking her to walk out with him at night. Three Santee candidates for the ministry at the Yankton Agency next called upon the Bishop, by letter, to appoint some other person than Mr. Hinman to be their Bible teacher, saying that "shameless acts were laid at Mr. Hinman's door; that they were generally believed to have been perpetrated, and that the Santee church people were ashamed and discouraged." These candidates, Bishop Hare wrote, also sent to him a young man who told him he had caught Mr. Hinman in the commission of an immoral act. A short time later, in December, 1877, a woman who had lived at the Mission-house with Mr. Hinman for years called upon him, the Bishop declared, and, being in great distress, confessed that the minister had seduced her under promise of marriage. The pamphlet of Bishop Hare also stated that early in 1878 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs told him that Mr. Hinman was bringing great disgrace upon the mission; that "he was known as an adulterer; that he had been seen in a brothel in Washington, and that he ought to be gotten out of the Indian country as a man whose presence was detrimental to the welfare of the Indians." After reciting other statements that had been made to him against the character of the present plaintiff, Bishop Hare closed his pamphlet by saying: "Notwithstanding my personal conviction of the truth of the charges of impurity made against Mr. Hinman, my official action has been grounded entirely on his reputation. Of that there is no doubt. His name is a by-word; his reputation infamous. * * * I could not tolerate his presence under the same roof with my girls' school." Mr. Hinman declares that the pamphlet injured him in his reputation and good name and credit as a clergyman to the amount of $25,000 damages. Hence his suit.

In his answer to the complaint Bishop Hare admits that he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Rehearsal of Facts," but denies that the statements alleged to have been taken from it are set forth accurately in the complaint. He says that, acting within the power given him by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he did not reappoint Mr. Hinman a missionary, and that he informed Mr. Hinman on March 22, 1878, of his course, telling him it had been taken because of his [Hinman's] persistent disregard of pecuniary obligations, and because his evil report in the neighborhood of Santee rendered his continuance in the Niobrara mission hurtful to it. Mr. Hinman requested the Bishop to give him letters dimissory, and when these were refused him, Bishop Hare says, efforts were made to procure his trial by an ecclesiastical court. These efforts proving unsuccessful, the defendant Bishop says Hinman addressed to the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society a pamphlet in which he made false, defamatory, and calumnious charges against the Bishop. It is alleged in the answer to the complaint that "The Rehearsal of Facts" was prepared and distributed merely to meet Hinman's charges. Bishop Hare says that his pamphlet was marked "private," and was sent only to about eight persons, in addition to the Board of Managers. He charges that Hinman himself is responsible for the wide publication of the pamphlet, because he prefixed a reprint of it to an answer which he prepared and published. The answer of the defendant continues: "And the defendant denies that he maliciously composed the said pamphlet, or that he maliciously published it, or that he published it at all except as above stated; and defendant alleges that his action in the matter was official, made necessary by the sense of duty to the Church of which he was a Bishop, and to the Missionary Board under whose authority he was acting, and was also necessary to the protection of his own character personally and as a Bishop in the Church; it was without malice, and was, therefore, privileged."

A motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. Haley Fisk, an attorney for Mr. Hinman, for an order that an open commission should issue for the examination of any witnesses who may be produced by either party in the West as to their knowledge of the issues in the libel suit. The motion was supported by Mr. William H. Arnoux, and opposed by Mr. Stephen P. Nash, attorney for Bishop Hare. Judge Donohue denied it, but said he would grant an order for an ordinary commission.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a short session yesterday and transacted but little public business. In response to a resolution passed at a previous meeting requesting the Fire Department to furnish some reason why the bell-ringers should be continued in the service of the city now that fire-alarm boxes had been placed in all the fire districts, President McLaughlin sent a communication to the board setting forth that the bells were necessary to summon firemen temporarily absent from duty. It was also claimed by the President of the Fire Department that the location of a fire was often announced by the men in bell towers before it was sent out from the fire-alarm boxes. The communication was placed on file. A minority report was received by the Railroad Committee against the building of the projected elevated railroad on Furman-street. The report was based on the ground that the road was unnecessary, and that no sufficient provision had been made to compensate property-owners. The report was placed on file. Before adjournment the Aldermen resolved to take a recess from the second Monday in July until the first Monday in October. In that interval, however, the board will meet once a month. The heads of departments were authorized to give their employes suitable vacations, and it was ordered that during the Aldermanic recess all the departments, except the Finance Department, be closed at 1 o'clock every afternoon.

TWO SWINDLERS DISPOSED OF.

Two expert swindlers were disposed of in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The first was a man giving the name of James R. King, who said his address was No. 45 Bond-street. On the 15th March he ordered furniture amounting to $77 from F. Krutina, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, and presented in payment a check for $125 on the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn. When the check was sent on for collection it was found to be a forgery, and early in May King was arrested. He was identified as an expert sneak thief named John Thorp, whose picture in the Rogues' Gallery is numbered 303. When arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for three years. The other case was that of Amasa Schafer, also a well-known swindler. Schafer represented to Eben B. Dorman, of No. 55 Duane-street, that he had $40,000 on deposit in the National Bank of Baltimore, and wished to purchase an interest in Mr. Dorman's business. He purchased a certificate of stock in the Dorman Manufacturing Company, and paid for it with a check for $12,750 on the National Bank of Baltimore, to which he signed the name of Joseph M. Rainer. Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted a plea of guilty, and Judge Cowing sent Schafer to the Penitentiary for 18 months.

SNEAK THIEVES UNDER ARREST.

Justice Flammer, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, held for examination Edward Young, alias Figgs, a colored boy; James Mallon, alias Muggins, and Herbert Estes, three members of a sneak-thief gang, who were arrested by Capt. Ryan's detectives of the Thirty-fifth-Street Station-house. Mallon made a confession to Capt. Ryan, by which it appears that the gang to which he belongs consists of five thieves and has been organized about three months. During that time they have stolen about $1,000 worth of clothing and silverware, pawning the articles in 12 different pawn-shops, all of which are now known to the Police. It is believed that the other members of the gang will be arrested soon.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ATTORNEY—MAYOR COOPER OR MR. DUDLEY.

This is the last day allowed the Board of Fire Commissioners, by the statute recently passed by the Legislature, to appoint the head of the new Bureau of Buildings. The board appeared in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, in answer to the writ of prohibition issued by Judge Potter, on complaint of Henry J. Dudley, to show cause why the writ should not be continued, but Judge Potter was out of the City, and Judge Donohue declined to hear the arguments. The hearing of the matter was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, when Judge Potter is expected to be on the bench.

The Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning, when quite a discussion was had in regard to the duty of the board, in view of the peremptory mandate of the statute, which orders an appointment of the head of the new bureau within 10 days from the signing of the law, and the writ of prohibition issued by Judge Potter. Commissioner Gorman offered a resolution instructing the Corporation Attorney to apply to Judge Potter for a modification of the writ in such a manner as to allow the board to make the appointment of a head to the Bureau of Buildings, and to grant them such other rights under the statute as he might deem proper. This resolution was passed unanimously, and a copy sent to Corporation Attorney Whitney, who will act upon it as soon as Judge Potter returns to the City. Commissioner Van Cott then offered a resolution appointing L. W. Findley attorney of the Bureau of Buildings, under the provisions of the Public Burdens act. Commissioner Gorman thought that the writ of prohibition forbade the board to make this appointment, and he was excused from voting. The resolution was then passed by the votes of Commissioners King and Van Cott, and the board adjourned. Another meeting will be held this morning, when the question of appointing a head to the Bureau of Buildings before the decision of Judge Potter is rendered will be discussed. Counselor Andrews, who represented the board in court yesterday, holds that the writ of prohibition does not forbid the board to carry out the provisions of the statute.

The return of Mayor Cooper to the temporary writ of prohibition issued to restrain him from removing Henry J. Dudley from the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The return first states that the Mayor, on May 5, 1879, and Jan. 20, 1880, nominated Thomas H. McAvoy to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in place of Henry J. Dudley, whose term of office had expired, and that the Boards of Aldermen to whom the nominations were sent laid them on the table and failed to act upon them. Mayor Cooper continues: "I further answer and return that the conduct of the Department of Buildings, under the superintendency of the said Henry J. Dudley, has been for a long time, and now is, the subject of severe criticism and complaint on the part of many citizens, and of the public press of this City, and serious charges of misconduct therein have been made. Under the circumstances, in view of the failure of the Board of Aldermen to act upon the nominations I have made for the said office, and under the power and authority vested in me as I am advised by counsel, in and by chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, commonly known as the Charter of the City of New-York, I caused charges and notice of opportunity to be heard thereon, annexed to the writ of prohibition herein, to be served on the said Dudley on the 28th day of May, 1880, to the end that I might make full inquiry into the truth of the matters therein charged, and if, upon such inquiry, sufficient cause therefor should be shown, that I might remove him from the said office subject to the approval of the Governor. I further answer and return that, as I am advised by counsel, my action in the premises has been strictly in accordance with the law and within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of the City of New-York as set forth in the twenty-fifth section of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873."

A Times reporter inquired at the Mayor's office yesterday as to the correctness of the reported statement of Mr. Hatch, counsel for Superintendent Dudley, that the Mayor had violated section 95 of the charter by not making other nominations for the Superintendency of Buildings in addition to that of Mr. McAvoy. After referring to the records of the office, Chief Clerk Tracey said: "The statement of Mr. Hatch is based on an evident misapprehension. Mr. McAvoy was never rejected as Superintendent of Buildings. He was twice nominated instead of Mr. Dudley—once to the Board of Aldermen in 1879, and once to the new board in 1880. Neither nomination has been acted upon, and there has not been any time since the expiration of 10 days after the close of Mr. Dudley's term when the Board of Aldermen could not have confirmed his successor. Had the board rejected Mr. McAvoy, the Mayor would have sent in another name. Believing Mr. McAvoy to be fully competent, he did not desire to change the nominee until the board had taken action. The second nomination, the one in 1880, was sent in to prevent any question as to whether the new board could act on the nomination made to their predecessors. The Mayor has strictly complied with the charter in this matter, as I am convinced Mr. Hatch will admit when the facts are brought to his notice."

A BAPTIST MINISTER'S TROUBLES.

THE CASE OF THE REV. DR. PELTZ DISCUSSED BY THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Baptist Ministers spent over two hours yesterday in reviewing the case of the Rev. Dr. George A. Peltz, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was charged, three weeks ago, with having been criminally intimate with a young woman, and who was exonerated on May 28 by the Jamestown Baptist Church, of which he was Pastor. The Rev. Mr. Rhodes brought the case to the notice of the Conference by asking for a suspension of the regular business, in order to afford the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp an opportunity to read a letter addressed, on June 4, by Mr. C. B. Parsons, of Dunkirk, N. Y., to Dr. Peltz. The communication, from which the following extracts are taken, was allowed to be read:

"My Dear Brother: A few moments ago I heard that the brethren in Jamestown and your family are excited at me for sending a card and a paper to some one in New-York, apprising the public of your late trouble in Jamestown. * * * You remember I was to write to Dr. Blackall something about the convention matters. I did so on Saturday, after the Fredonia Sunday-school Convention. The night before I heard from three different sources one story, which agreed in all its parts, and had been told by Erdman, at Fredonia, Saturday morning, before I read the Bradford Era. No one would have believed such gross sensationalism as that contained, I think; but I saw no reason to doubt the statement of your personal friend, Mr. Erdman, and the newspaper seemed to confirm it. Then I wrote to Dr. Blackall, as nearly as I recollect I said that we were saddened; that I regarded the matter in its worst aspect—only the fall of a Christian man; subjected to a fierce temptation, he had been overcome. I sent him the Bradford Era, I think. * * * I had not the slightest idea I was retailing any news in what I wrote. I supposed I was talking with Dr. Blackall about what he had heard from a dozen different sources. At the time, I supposed I was speaking a word in charity for you. But it now appears that I am connected with your terrible wrongs as a tale-bearer. * * * After a careful study of the report of the Advisory Committee of the Jamestown Church, I see no reason why the denomination, as well as the Jamestown Church, should not be satisfied. You are exonerated from all things of which Mr. Erdman informed you were guilty."

It being known to the members of the Conference that the Rev. Dr. T. H. A. Gessler and Reuben Jeffery, of Brooklyn, had gone to Jamestown to personally investigate the case of Dr. Peltz, Dr. Jeffery was asked to communicate the results of their investigations. Complying with the request, Dr. Jeffery said, substantially, that on the arrival of himself and Dr. Gessler in Jamestown, the sentiment was fixed and settled against Dr. Peltz, who had previously offered his resignation and left the town. Mrs. Peltz was crushed in consequence of the tide of feeling against her husband. On leaving her they went to the young lady in the case, and asked her whether she had ever been criminally intimate with Dr. Peltz. She took an oath in the presence of the Justice of the Peace that she had not. The Hon. Jerome Preston, who is clerk of the Baptist Church of Jamestown, was next visited. He and his wife were very emphatic in averring that they had never seen anything approaching impropriety in the conduct of Dr. Peltz. The testimony of the accused Pastor's servant-girl was to the effect that the only evidence of familiarity she had ever witnessed on the part of her employer toward the young lady was exhibited one evening, when he patted her on the back and said, "Come, Bessie, put on your things; it's time to be going." On the other hand, some of the Advisory Committee of the church were convinced that Peltz was guilty. A son of his, who had received his impressions of the case from the Rev. Mr. Erdman, had previously been examined by the committee. Drs. Jeffery and Gessler objected to this testimony. To a majority of the committee, they found, Erdman had never alleged an act of adultery against Dr. Peltz, but had merely said his confession had implied guilt. When questioned by Drs. Jeffery and Gessler, Erdman, who is a Presbyterian minister, said that Dr. Peltz had admitted wrong-doing, but had not specified any criminal act. Erdman positively refused to give the names of the persons who originated the story of Dr. Peltz's alleged intimacy with the young lady, who had been a guest at his house. He [Erdman] expressed a desire that the Advisory Committee would render a verdict without considering anything that he had said. It was at Erdman's suggestion, Dr. Jeffery continued, that Dr. Peltz resigned and went to Cleveland. Subsequently, Erdman wrote to him, telling him that it would not be safe for him to return to Jamestown, as the feeling against him was very strong. When Dr. Peltz presented his resignation there were no charges against him, and the Church Committee were about to pass complimentary resolutions when the Rev. Mr. Erdman interposed and advised them not to do so. He then told the story of Dr. Peltz's alleged criminality, adding what the accused clergyman had confessed to him. During the private investigation conducted by Drs. Jeffery and Gessler the purity of the girl was established through the testimony of a female physician who did not like Dr. Peltz on general principles. A Dr. Beattie, who was examined, said that Dr. Peltz admitted to him that he had committed a great wrong, yet this same witness was positive that, medically speaking, the girl in the case was pure. The Saturday evening before the Sunday on which the verdict of exoneration was rendered the Advisory Committee to whom Drs. Jeffery and Gessler had submitted the facts collected by them, reported the receipt of a letter from Dr. Peltz, in which he simply acknowledged having been "unusually imprudent." That, the committee said, was the only evidence against him. A report recommending an acquittal was presented to the church on the following morning, and was unanimously adopted. In conclusion, Dr. Jeffery remarked that the people of the Jamestown Church now implicitly believe in the innocence of their Pastor, and are anxious for him to return to their midst.

Some discussion followed the report. A resolution thanking Drs. Jeffery and Gessler for the manner in which they had conducted their investigation was adopted. One member of the Conference favored the addition to the resolution of the phrase, "and for the relief they have given us," but several objections were made, and it was withdrawn. A motion for the appointment of a committee of three to submit a supplementary report touching the case was lost, after which the Conference adjourned.

GIVING THE COLD SHOULDER.

THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY AND THE NEW MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH.

There was a lively meeting of the Presbytery of New-York, in the Scotch Church, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, made application for admission to the Presbytery, and over the question whether the church's Commissioners should be heard or not the clergymen debated themselves into a great heat. The Madison-Avenue Church was organized about two years ago, under the Pastorate of the Rev. William Lloyd, and now numbers about 300 members, with an average attendance of about four times that number. A short time ago the organization bought the building it occupied in Madison-avenue, a pretty little Gothic church, and, having a home of its own, thought it advisable to become connected with the Presbyterian body. The big Presbyterian churches up town, however, do not seem anxious to have any near neighbors, and they have not been cordial in welcoming the new church in their midst. In the Presbytery last evening, the Stated Clerk read a communication from the church in question, reciting that the church was organized April 17, 1878; that it had adopted the Confession of Faith and form of government of the Presbyterian Church; that on June 17, 1878, the Rev. William Lloyd was elected Pastor; that the church is Presbyterian; that the congregation has increased from 50 to 361; that on May 12, 1880, at a congregational meeting, it was resolved to apply to the Presbytery for admission, and that Elder F. A. Van Dyke, Deacon A. Snyder, and Trustee S. T. Rickard had been appointed a commission to present the application to the Presbytery. The church records were also submitted.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby immediately moved that the consideration of the application be postponed till the October meeting of the Presbytery. There were several questions of grave importance, he said, involved in the application. It involved the prospective acceptance of the present Pastor of the church and his installation. It would not be well to act hastily, nor while a large number of members of the Presbytery were away from the City in the hot weather.

The Rev. W. S. Drysdale said that the application must be a very hot subject to cause so much perspiration. It was no more than was demanded by common courtesy, that the Commissioners who were present to make a statement should be heard. He moved an amendment, that the Commissioners now be heard.

The Rev. Marvin Vincent said that it would not be well to go into the matter while so many members were absent.

Mr. Drysdale—Nothing should be postponed for the sake of men who are derelict in their duty. It is the business of every member of Presbytery to be present.

Mr. Vincent—There have been too many insinuations against absent members, and from this same source.

Mr. Drysdale—I have stated the truth—that it is the business of every member of Presbytery to be in his place, and I am ready to answer for what I have said to any gentleman who cares to call me to account, or to the Presbytery.

Mr. McKelvey—How is this a Presbyterian church? Where did it get a session?

Mr. F. A. Van Dyke, (one of the Commissioners)—Dr. Crosby will not deny me the privilege—

Dr. Crosby—The gentleman is not a member of this Presbytery, and has no right to speak here. I call him to order.

The amendment was then put to a vote and lost, and Mr. Van Dyke announced that the commissioners withdrew the application for admission.

Dr. Crosby—He cannot withdraw the application; it is in the hands of the Presbytery.

Mr. Drysdale—The Presbytery evidently has no intention to act upon the paper. I move that it be returned to the gentlemen who presented it, who are abundantly able to take care of themselves.

With the addition of the words, "at their own request," this motion was carried. This action, and the attitude of some members of the body, which were considered by the Commissioners as equivalent to a refusal to take the church into the Presbytery, and will probably result in the Madison-Avenue Church establishing itself as an Independent Presbyterian Church.

A YOUNG GEORGIAN'S FORGERY.

Central Office Detectives Dorsey and Radford were summoned to the banking-house of Zimmerman & Walsh, No. 19 Wall-street, yesterday, and were requested to arrest a stylish young man who had attempted to pass a check for $316, to which the signature of Elias Wolf & Co., furniture dealers, of Houston-street and Avenue B, had been forged. The prisoner said that he was Alfred Wellhouse, of Atlanta, Ga., and at the Tombs Police Court he was remanded for examination. Wellhouse was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he confessed that he procured from Mr. Wolf's son, a schoolmate, a check for $7 and two blank checks. He filled up one of the blank checks, and attempted to copy Wolf & Co.'s signature. Wellhouse, who is 21 years old, admitted that there was a woman in the case, and it was ascertained that he had run away with a dissolute girl and that he tried to obtain money for their expenses. His father, who is reputed to be worth $300,000, is a paper-dealer at Atlanta.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 7—12:30 P. M.—New-Jersey Central Consols, 102; Erie, 35¾; do. Second Consols, [illegible]; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage trustees' certificates, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Central, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; New-York Central, [illegible]; United States 4s, [illegible]; 4½ per cent. bonds, [illegible]. [illegible] The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £[illegible]. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes 85f. 30c. for the account.

PARIS, June 7.—Exchange on London, 25f. [illegible] for checks.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6[illegible]d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d. Futures firm. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 9,000 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 [illegible]d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 [illegible]d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 [illegible]d. Futures weaker. Corn, 4s. 10d. [illegible] for new Mixed Western. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] gallon.

LONDON, June 7.—The following is the report in detail of the Wool sales of Saturday: [illegible] [illegible]

At the Wool sales to-day 7,300 bales were offered, chiefly Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. An increased number of lots were bought in, the bidding being below sellers' ideas.

LONDON, June 7—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, [illegible] gallon; Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible].

ANTWERP, June 7.—Petroleum, [illegible] paid; [illegible] for fine pale American.

BREMEN, June 7.—Petroleum, 7 marks 80 pfennigs.

HAVRE, June 7.—Wilcox's Lard closed 101f. 75c. [illegible] 50 kilos.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton quiet, firm; Middling, 11[illegible]c.; Low Middling, 10[illegible]c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,604 bales; gross, 1,708 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 112,080 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 3-16c.; net receipts, 408 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 5,[illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11[illegible]c.; Low Middling, 11[illegible]c.; Good Ordinary, 10[illegible]c.; net receipts, 306 bales; exports, coastwise, 808 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 5,769 bales.

MOBILE, June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11[illegible]c.; Low Middling, 10[illegible]c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]c.; net receipts, 156 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 12,745 bales.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11[illegible]c.; Low Middling, 10[illegible]c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]c.; net receipts, 101 bales; sales, 420 bales; stock, 9,879 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 124 bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 38,081 bales.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat higher for cash; options unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10[illegible] cash; $1 08[illegible] June; 93[illegible]c.@93¾c. July; 91[illegible]c.@91[illegible]c. August; No. 3 do., $1 07; No. 4 do., $1 [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible]c. cash; [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. June; [illegible]c. July. Oats dull at [illegible]c. cash; [illegible]c. July. Rye dull at [illegible]c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork dull at $10 [illegible]; $10 50 bid, July. Lard quiet at $6 [illegible]. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, $[illegible]; Clear Rib, $[illegible]; Clear, $[illegible]. Bacon strong; Shoulders, $[illegible]; Clear Rib, $[illegible]; Clear, $[illegible]. Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels.

THE LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 7.—Flour steady; Extra, $4 00; Extra Family, $4 [illegible]; No. 1, $4 [illegible]; choice to fancy, $5 75@$6. Wheat steady and unchanged at $1 00. Corn firm; No. 2 White, 46c.; do. Mixed, 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 35[illegible]c.; do. Mixed, 33[illegible]c. Rye [illegible]; No. 2, 90c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $11 50. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Prime Steam, $[illegible]. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, $[illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, $6 90; Clear Sides, $7 [illegible]. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, $[illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, $7 [illegible]; Clear Sides, $7 [illegible]. Hams, sugar-cured, $10@$10 50. Whisky steady at $1 05.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 7, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	5	Spirits Turp., bbls.	367
Beans, bbls.	96	Rosin, bbls.	2,089
Bran, pkgs.	3	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,016
Cotton, bales	1,250	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Cot'n-seed-oil, bbls.	316	Pea-nuts, bags	603
Cot'n-seed-meal, bgs	240	Pork, pkgs.	464
Copper, bbls.	180	Beef, pkgs.	135
Eggs, pkgs.	1,691	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,211
Flour, bbls.	12,984	Lard, tcs.	2,080
Corn-meal, bbls.	735	Lard, kegs	7,359
Corn-meal, bags	98	Butter, pkgs.	5,463
Wheat, bushels	427,250	Cheese, pkgs.	9,179
Corn, bushels	290,450	Rice, tcs.	20
Oats, bushels	136,600	Sponge, bales	25
Rye, bushels	500	Starch, pkgs.	1,700
Malt, bushels	21,000	Stearine, pkgs.	289
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Sumac, bags	1,130
Cheese, bags	190	Tallow, pkgs.	102
Grease, pkgs.	141	Tobacco, hhds.	182
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs.	240
Hides, bales	3	Whisky, bbls.	260
Lead, pigs	280	Wool, bales	133
Leather, sides	9,758		

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quoted as before.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been rather more active, but at a reduction of 18@20 points, on free offerings.... Early deliveries in light request, and quoted weak at previous figures.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 453 bales, including 165 bales to spinners, 458 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Middling at 11¾c.@12c.; Fair at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 114,900 bales, basis of Middling. The receipts to-day have been 5,049 bales, and thus far this week 7,366 bales, (against 9,421 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,781,488 bales, (against 4,397,190 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 9,312 bales; to the Continent, 3,047 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 380,975 bales. Stock in New-York, 151,458 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
June	1,450	11.54@11.73
July	24,300	11.64@11.82
August	30,500	11.64@11.85
September	19,100	11.17@11.32
October	5,900	10.73@10.84
November	8,000	10.58@10.66
December	6,400	10.58@10.67
January	1,000	10.74@10.75

Transferable orders issued at 11.50.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
June	11.68@11.69	11.50@
July	11.74@	11.64@
August	11.82@11.83	11.64@
September	11.31@11.33	11.17@11.18
October	10.83@10.84	10.73@10.74
November	10.65@10.67	10.57@10.58
December	10.66@10.67	10.57@10.58
January	10.75@10.77	10.65@10.67

Saturday's Averages on Options.

June	11.62	October	10.82
July	11.71	November	10.65
August	11.79	December	10.65
September	11.30	January	10.75

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered with less urgency to-day, and quoted generally steady, in the instance of desirable Spring Wheat product a trifle firmer, but the demand has been moderate, as well for home trade purposes as for shipment. The higher range of Wheat values tended to strengthen the confidence of holders.... Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 1,500 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 [illegible] for poor to choice, with fancy lots held at higher figures; 2,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades within the range of $5 [illegible] for fair to strictly choice; 1,200 bbls. choice went at $5 [illegible]; and South American brands quoted at $5 90@$6 35, the latter for fancy, and very poor to very choice English brands at $[illegible] 75, and up to $6 for very fancy; 4,100 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $[illegible] for very inferior to very choice, (of which 500 bbls. about fair ordinary at $4 40; 1,000 bbls. about good at $4 75;) 1,950 bbls. do. do. straight Extras (these at $5 25@$6 75 for inferior to about choice,) and up to $7 for very choice, and $7 50 for very fancy—an extreme; 900 bbls. Patent do. at from $[illegible] 50 for poor to very fancy, mainly at $[illegible]; 1,200 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $[illegible] 50, mostly at $4 75@$5 75,) of which about [illegible] bbls. for export, chiefly at $[illegible] 65; 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $6 25@[illegible], the latter for choice, mostly at $6 50@$7 75; very fancy brands yet quoted as high as $8 50;) [illegible] bbls. Superfine, these at $3 [illegible] 10 for poor to choice Spring, and $3 75@$4 50 for inferior to strictly fancy Winter Wheat; 125 bbls. very choice Indiana went at $4 40; equal to 1,500 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 [illegible] 50 for poor to choice Spring, and $3 65@$3 50 for poor to strictly fancy Winter, mostly at $3 [illegible]; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 [illegible]; mostly Extras at $4 75@$5 75.... A limited inquiry noted for Southern Flour at drooping prices; 700 bbls. were placed, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $5 10@$6 75 for fair to strictly fancy.... RYE FLOUR quiet and weak; 225 bbls. sold, in lots, mainly fair to fancy Superfine State, at $4 60@$5, the latter an extreme for very fancy, (few brands passing at $5@$5 25.)... CORN-MEAL in demand, with Brandywine quoted at $2 15; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 [illegible] 75, and fancy do. at $3; sales, 300 bbls., in lots, of which 500 bbls. Brandywine at $2 15.... Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand in a jobbing way, with coarse City quoted at $1 03@$1 05.

WHEAT—Under lighter offerings and a fairly active inquiry—in good part on export account—Winter Wheat has been further advanced to-day, in the instance of the favorite grade of No. 2 Red, 1¼c.@2c. for deliveries in June, about 1c. for July and a trifle also for August; and in the instance of No. 1 White about [illegible]c. a bushel, sustaining a little, chiefly in favor of buyers through the late afternoon, but leaving off firmly at about the highest figures of the day.... Spring Wheat likewise gained about 1c. a bushel.... Chicago Wheat [illegible] [illegible] 1,202,000 bushels, of which 433,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 64,000 bushels No. 1 White, early deliveries, at $1 [illegible], mostly at $1 28, closing at $1 28 bid and $1 28½ asked, (against $1 27 bid on Saturday evening;) 88,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 25@$1 28, closing at $1 28 bid, (against $1 26¼ bid on Saturday evening;) 4,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 28@$1 28½; 13,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 25@$1 28, the latter for very choice; 209,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 [illegible], chiefly at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 [illegible] afloat bid, (against $1 30 bid on Saturday evening;) 380,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 [illegible], closing at $1 30, (against $1 28¾ on Saturday;) 124,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 [illegible] 13, closing at $1 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] The annual election of officers of the Produce Exchange, which elicited a marked manifestation of interest on the part of the membership, served to impede business negotiations.... The past week's exports of Wheat from the Atlantic sea-board were 2,455,000 bushels, of which 848,400 bushels to the United Kingdom and 1,607,600 bushels to the Continent.

CORN—Has been quoted a shade weaker for early, and up again ¼c.@½c. a bushel in the option line, on an active movement for prompt and forward deliveries, closing, however, as a rule, tamely.... Sales have been reported [illegible] bushels, of which 366,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including New-York No. [illegible], at 54¼c.@55c., chiefly at 54; closing, [illegible] 54¼c. bid, [illegible] on Saturday;) New-York No. 2, June options, 112,000 bushels, at [illegible], closing at 55[illegible]c. asked, (as against 53¾c. on Saturday;) do., July, 160,000 bushels at 52½c.@[illegible], closing at [illegible]; New-York Steamer Mixed at 53¾c.@54c., mostly at 54¼c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 53c.@55½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3 [illegible]; New-York Yellow, odd lots, 56c.... The past week's exports of Corn from the Atlantic sea-board were 2,600,820 bushels, of which 1,443,200 bushels to the United Kingdom and 1,157,300 bushels to the Continent.

OATS—Have been offered more freely, and quoted generally lower—in several instances about ½c. a bushel—closing weak on a moderately active movement, largely in the grade of No. 2, which was the favorite for the day.... Sales have been reported since our last of 188,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,600 bushels, at 46½c., (this grade steady;) New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 43c.@43¾c., closing at 43c. as the best bid; New-York No. 3 White, 4,800 bushels at 41½c.@42c.; New-York No. 1 quoted at 43c.; New-York No. 2, 51,000 bushels, at 41¼c.@42c., mostly at 42c.; odd lots went as low as 41½c.; do. June options, 20,000 bushels, at 41c., (as on Saturday;) No. 3, 5,200 bushels, at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 7,500 bushels, at 42c.@45c., as to quality; Mixed do. 9,400 bushels, at 40c.@42½c.; White State, 4,000 bushels, at 43c.@48½c., as to quality; Mixed State, 1,000 bushels, at 41½c.@42c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c.

RYE—Firmer, and in good demand. Sales reported of 16,000 bushels prime State, part at 95c., in store; 2,000 bushels do. to arrive late in July, at 97c.; 10,500 bushels Western, in store, at 95c.; 4,000 bushels Canada at 96c., in bond, and to arrive at 96c., as already noted.

BARLEY—Market utterly lifeless; values wholly nominal.

BARLEY-MALT—Has been in fair demand, especially in the instance of the better qualities, which have been quoted firm, including strictly good to fancy Canada quoted at from $1 15@$1 30, cash and time; prime six-rowed State at $1; a car-load of two-rowed State sold at 90c.

FEED—Has been moderately active, but offered more freely, and quoted lower; 40-lb. sold down to [illegible]; [illegible] 50c. at [illegible]; 80-lb. quoted at [illegible]; 100-lb. at [illegible], the latter for very choice; Rye Feed at [illegible].

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port reported at 1,361,324 bushels Wheat, (against 1,609,745 bushels on Monday of the preceding week,) 106,449 bushels Corn, 91,464 bushels Rye, 38,483 bushels Barley, 182,747 bushels Malt, 461,490 bushels Oats.... The aggregate of Grain in store is 4,[illegible] bushels, as against 1,769,046 bushels last Monday, 2,292,121 bushels June 9, 1879, and 3,962,142 bushels June 10, 1878.

MOLASSES—Quiet at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been inactive but steady, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 40@[illegible] and other grades proportionately.... Tar very dull within the range of $1 [illegible].... City Pitch at $1 [illegible].... Spirits Turpentine in light request, but firmer, with merchantable quoted at the close at 30½c.@30¾c.... Stock in yard, 36,559 bbls. Rosin, 1,640 bbls. Tar, 2,965 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 2,965 bbls. Spirits do. 1,852 bbls. Tar.... And afloat, 5,319 bbls. Rosin and 2,301 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Refined has met with more inquiry, at hardening prices, in the sea-board markets at higher prices; quoted here, for early delivery, at [illegible]c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@12¼c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 6⅝c.@7⅝c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at [illegible]c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at [illegible]c.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at [illegible]c.... As the Petroleum Exchange, business has been again quite brisk in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, opening at 93¼c.; ranging from 93¼c.@[illegible]; closing at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—In the line of Hog products a moderate movement has been reported, with values quoted a trifle easier.... Mess PORK has been in rather more request for prompt delivery; quoted at $11 25; sales reported of 750 bbls., including new, at $11 25, and old at $10 75.... And in the option line, Western Mess quiet, with June options leaving off at $11 10@$11 15; July at $11 20@$11 [illegible]; August at $11 [illegible]; September at $11 35; October at $11 40; sales of 1,500 bbls. September at $11 30@$11 [illegible].... DRESSED HOGS yielded slightly, and met with a readier sale at the modified figures, with City quoted at 5[illegible]c.@5⅞c., and Pigs at 6[illegible]c.... CUT-MEATS have been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at unaltered prices; sale of 10,000 [illegible] Pickled Bellies, 12 [illegible], at 7¼c.... BACON has been inactive, but very scarce, and quoted higher; Long Clear quoted at [illegible]; Short Clear nominal; sales of 50 boxes Long Clear at [illegible]c.... Western Steam LARD attracted more attention, for early delivery, at about steady prices; quoted at $7 [illegible]@$7 [illegible]; sales of 1,500 tcs., of which new at $6 97½@$7, and 1,000 tcs. on private terms.... And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been less active and closed a shade lower, with July closing at $7; August at $7 07½; September at $7 12½; October at $7 [illegible] 95.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard [illegible] tcs. July at $7 [illegible]; 1,250 tcs. August at $7 07½; 750 tcs. September, at $7 12½; 750 tcs. seller options, the remainder of the year, at $6 95.... Coll. Steam Lard has been saleable and steady; quoted at the close at $6 [illegible]; sales of 350 tcs. at $6 [illegible]; 300 tcs. [illegible].... [illegible] City Steam Lard [illegible]; [illegible] 50 tcs. sold at $6 75.... Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 35, with sales of 250 tcs.... BEEF has been selling to a limited extent only, at from $10 50@$11 for Packet; $9 50@$10 for Plain Mess; $10@$10 50 for Extra Mess and Pierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $16@$18; Philadelphia do., $16@$18.... BEEF HAMS more with rather more attention, with Prime Western quoted at $18 50 for new, and $15@$16 for old.... BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS as last quoted.... TALLOW in good request, with sales noted of 160,000 lb. at 5⅞c.@6c.... STEARINE higher and in brisk demand; City quoted at 8¼c.@8½c., and Western at [illegible]c.; sales of 280,000 lb. City, June delivery, at 8¼c.@8½c., in hhds. and tcs., and 60 tcs. about prime City, 8 1-16c.

SOAP—More inquiry has been noted in the jobbing line, with Castile quoted 9¾c.; Colgate's Family, 7½c. currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted as before, with however, less demand noted, on the previous basis of 7¼c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining, with sales reported of 180 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.... Refined Sugars in good request, with Cut-loaf quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.@10c.; Powdered, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Granulated, 9½c.; Soft White, 8¾c.@9c.; Soft Yellow, 7c.@8¼c., showing a further slight improvement.

WHISKY—A very tame market yet noted, on the basis of $1 13 bid and $1 15 asked.

FREIGHTS—A brisk movement has been reported in the way of Grain freights, chiefly in the line of charter contracts, and in part on through freight accounts at generally steady rates, the offerings of suitable tonnage having been much more than equal to the requirements of the trade, speculative or otherwise. More call has been noted also for tonnage for Petroleum at about previous figures. Vessels for Cotton, Naval Stores, Deals, and Coal met with only a limited inquiry. Tonnage for Lumber, Ice, and general cargo attracted a moderate share of attention. Berth freights have been moderately active and a trifle firmer. Through freight interests—other than Grain—exhibited less animation, at essentially unaltered quotations.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,400 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@¼d., mostly through freight and by outport steamers as low as 5-32d.@11-64d.; 2,900 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s., (chiefly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s. 9d.;) 500 tons Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, at 15s.@20s., by outport steamers as low as 15s.; 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 4d., asked; 3,699 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@30s. (mainly through freight, and as low as 25s. 6d. ⅌ ton by outport steamers;) and in tcs. and bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. and 5s. 3d.@5s. 9d.; 4,850 pkgs. Butter and 15,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; Leather quoted at 40s.; 375 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.; 2,700 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.@20s. (Canned Goods by regular lines at 20s.;) small lots of Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. And by sail, 120 tons Heavy Goods, at 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; 150 tons Measurement Goods, at 10s.@12s. 6d.... FOR LONDON—By steam, 3,200 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported within the range of 1s. 10½d.@2s. 3d.; by outport steamers at 1s. 10½d.; 7,000 sacks Flour and Meal at 15s.@20s., (mainly through freight,) and by outport steamers as low as 15s.@16s. 3d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5[illegible]d., (showing an advance of ½d.;) small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 20s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; (by outport steamers as low as 20s. 3d.;) and 5s. ⅌ tierce and 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 150 tcs. and 100 bbls. of local shipment at the quoted rates; 3,000 pkgs. Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@32s. 6d.; 1,750 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d. by regular lines, and 22s. 6d. by outside steamers;) and proportionately to other ports, via London. And by sail, small lots Flour, in bbls. at 1s. 6d.; small lots of do., in sacks, at 15s.; 170 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods, in lots, at 15s. 6d.@25s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,302 tons, hence, with about 7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 6d.... FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 3,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d., through freight, by outport steamers, as low as 2s. 3d.; [illegible] 6,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 17s. 6d.@25s. 6d., (by outport steamers and forward shipment as low as 17s. 6d.;) 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d., a slight rise; 500 pkgs. Butter and 1,600 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. (by outport steamers as low as 25s.) ⅌ ton, and at 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce, and 3s. 6d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,300 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ⅌ ton.... FOR BRISTOL—By steam, small lots of Flour at 2s. 6d.; 700 bxs. Cheese, and 500 pkgs. Butter at 35s.; 80 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.; 300 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.... FOR LEITH—By steam, 1,000 sacks Flour at 22s. 6d.... FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British bark, 522 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 7½d.; another, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 6d.... FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d.; another, 565 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters do., through freight and free elevating, at 5s. 6d.; another, 607 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., same terms, all June loading; another, 680 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 5s. 3d., free elevating; another, 640 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 5s. 7½d., all June loading; another, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., through freight, and all June loading, at 5s. 7½d.; another, 508 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 5s. 3d.; another, 650 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 5s. 6d., free elevating; an Italian bark, 749 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters do., at 5s. 6d., free elevating; another, 575 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., on private terms; an Austrian bark, 595 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., and another, 500 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., both on private terms, quoted at 5s. 3d.@5s. 4½d., free elevating; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters do. from Baltimore, July loading, reported at 5s.... FOR THE CONTINENT—A British bark, 632 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d., to discharge between Havre and Hamburg; another, 718 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters do., at 4s. 4½d., to discharge between Bordeaux and Antwerp; and another, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 7½d., but not confirmed.... FOR HAVRE—By steam, 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton; 150 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d.... FOR [illegible]—[illegible] Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d.; 300 tbls. Lubricating oil at 5s. 9d. Also, a British bark, 549 tons, with about 6,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s., option of Antwerp.... FOR BORDEAUX—A Norwegian bark, 551 tons, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d.... FOR DUNKIRK—A Norwegian bark, 395 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d.... FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 300 tons Provisions at 30s. Also, a British bark, 869 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, reported at 4s. 11d.; and a German ship, 1,139 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 4½d.... FOR BREMEN—A German bark, 612 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, reported at current rates quoted at 30s. ⅌ ton.... FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, reported on private terms, quoted at 1.50@1.60 reichsmarks. Also, a German bark, 909 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, and another, 554 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 3s. 6d.... FOR ROTTERDAM—A British bark, 540 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d.; and a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 4s. 6d.... FOR COPENHAGEN—A Norwegian bark, 1,000 tons, hence, with about 7,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 1½d., all June loading.... FOR ELSINORE AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,650 quarters Grain at 4s. 10½d.... FOR DANZIG—A German brig, 329 tons, hence, with Provisions (the bulk of cargo,) at 30s.... FOR REVAL—A Norwegian bark, 407 tons, hence, with Cotton at 16-64d.... FOR THE GERMAN BALTIC—A Norwegian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s.... FOR BILBAO AND BACK—A German bark, 366 tons, with general cargo at $2,900, vessel taking bonds, (on sub-contract;) Grain, about 1,350 quarters, at 5s. 10½d.; Alcohol at 4s. 3d., and general cargo proportionately.... FOR VALENCIA—A Norwegian bark, 469 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, at current rates.... FOR TRIESTE—An Austrian bark, 381 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d.... FOR JAPAN—An American bark, hence, with about 25,000 cases Refined Petroleum (placed under contract a few days since) on private terms, quoted at 28c.... FOR MELBOURNE—An American bark, 682 tons, hence, with general cargo, and another, 585 tons, with do., from Boston, at current rates.... FOR PERNAMBUCO—A British brig, 280 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates.... FOR SAN DOMINGO CITY AND AZUA AND BACK—An American schooner, 208 tons, with general cargo, at $2,000 and foreign port charges.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 7, 1880.

There was a brisk trade in horned Cattle during the early hours of this morning. The herds, to hand ranged from coarse to good, were in the aggregate fair, and sold on 56 lb. net; range of allowances, 55 to 57 lb. net. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 9¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 9¾ cwt. Still-fed Steers sold at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; Still-fed Bulls, on live weight, at 4c.@4¼c. ⅌ lb.; Milch Cows rather more free of sale, the arrivals very light; prices, $30@$60 ⅌ head, Calves included. There was a fair demand, at slightly reduced rates, for fair quality Veals; coarse quality Calves slow, but unchanged in value; butter-milk-fed Calves sold at 3¾c.@4c. ⅌ lb.; coarse quality meal-fed Calves, 4c.@4¼c. ⅌ lb.; Veals, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. The flocks to hand ranged from poor to good. Sheep were steady, but Lambs were weak. At Sixtieth-Street Yards Sheep sold at 4c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, 5c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. At Harsimus Cove Yards Sheep sold at 4c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; Ewes, 4¼c.@5c.; Lambs, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened in moderate demand at 5¼c.@5⅝c. ⅌ lb., all weights included.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 1,720 Illinois Steers, 9c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt. Gillis & Brown sold for selves 87 Illinois Steers, 9½c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7@9¼ cwt. E. C. Coon sold for self 131 Illinois Steers: 3 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 37 head, 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 42 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $52 on the herd, weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold on commission 67 Illinois Steers: 30 head, 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head on 6 head, 31 head, 10@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 9¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Furst 11 still-fed Kentucky Steers 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Kahn & Baker, 36 still-fed Kentucky Steers, 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 29 Kentucky Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 still-fed Bulls, 1,517 lb., 4½c. ⅌ lb., with $3 off the lot. D. Weixel sold for I. Weixel 164 still-fed Steers, a mixed herd of Colorado and Illinois Cattle, 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 280 Illinois Steers, 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Vogel & Sheppard sold for Sheppard, Henry & Co. 69 Illinois Steers, 1,319 lb., 10 ⅌ cwt.; 72 corn-fed Illinois Steers, [illegible] 9¼c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] [illegible] Kirby & Co. sold 40 Veals, 150 lb., 5c. ⅌ lb. J. H. Hume sold 6 Calves, 156 lb., 4c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Veals, 160 head, 141 lb., 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 55 head, 140 to 150 lb., 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 124 Pennsylvania Sheep, 90 to 97 lb., $4 57½@$5 10 ⅌ cwt.; 357 Kentucky Lambs, 61 to 67 lb., 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 308 Calves, 114 head, 146 to 148 lb., 3¾c.@4c. ⅌ lb.; 54 head, 145 to 175 lb., 5¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; 38 head, 121 to 169 lb., 4c.@4½c. ⅌ lb.; 701 Veals: 190 head, 135 to 167 lb., 5c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 170 head, 140 to 148 lb., 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 241 head, 159 to 167 lb., 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 207 State Sheep: 40 head, 96 lb., 4½c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; 9 head, 125 lb., 4c. ⅌ lb.; 158 head, 93 lb., 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Lambs, 43 lb., 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 363 Kentucky Lambs: 108 head, 66 lb., 7¼c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb., 255 head, 63 lb., $7 15 ⅌ cwt.; 254 head, 61 lb., $7 20@$7 25 ⅌ cwt. Judd & Co. sold 257 Calves, 145 lb., 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 131 Calves, 140 lb., 4c. ⅌ lb.; 78 Veals, 150 to 155 lb., 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Veals, 159 to 163 lb., 5¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; 280 Ohio Sheep, 89 to 91 lb., 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.; 141 Kentucky Sheep, 103 to 123 lb., 4½c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 41 State Sheep, 85 lb., 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 51 State Lambs, 51 lb., 7c. ⅌ lb.; 670 Kentucky Lambs, 61 to 63 lb., 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 30 cull Lambs, 51 lb., 5c. ⅌ lb.; 265 Ohio Lambs, 8c.; Calves, 127 to 147 lb., 3¾c.@4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Veals, 132 lb., 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold on commission 1 bull, 1,480 lb., 4c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Ox, 8¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 37 Kansas Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 135 Illinois Steers: 118 head, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $15 on 54 head, 72 head, 9½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 13 Missouri Steers: 9¾ head, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., with $17 off on 17 head, 15 head, 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 9¾ cwt.; for L. Buckley 17 Ohio Steers, 9c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt.; for Haskel & Co., 17 Ohio Steers: 7 head, 9c. ⅌ lb.; 10 head, 9½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for Lauterbach sold 47 still-fed Steers, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., with $2 50 off the herd, weight 7 cwt.; 40 Illinois Steers, 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., with $40 on the herd, weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. W. Hegel sold for self and Morris 227 still-fed Steers, 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 72 Illinois Steers, 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 8¾ cwt. E. Lane sold for self 189 Colorado Steers, 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head on 87 head, weights 7¾ cwt.; 27 Illinois Steers, 10c. ⅌ lb., with $17 on 17 head, weights 7[illegible] cwt. E. O'Donnell sold for R. W. Allerton 112 still-fed Colorado Steers: 35 head, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., 76 head, 9c. ⅌ lb., with $33 50 off the herd, weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; for R. Lehman, 20 still-fed Ohio Steers, 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. R. Sadler sold on commission 16 Illinois Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., with $5 on the lot, weight 7¼ cwt.; 107 Ohio Steers: 76 head, 9c. ⅌ lb., 31 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., with $9 50 off and $5 on the herd, weights 6¾, 7¼ to 8½ cwt.; 117 Missouri Steers: 4 head, 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 85 head, 9½c.; 28 head, 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 7½ to 8 cwt.; 12 Colorado Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 387 Ohio Sheep: 228 head, 90 to 91 lb., $4 [illegible]; $4 37½ ⅌ cwt., 209 head, 96 to 105 lb., 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.; 83 Virginia Lambs, 60 lb., 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 27 Montana Steers, 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 168 Illinois Steers: 55 head, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb., 113 head, 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., with $15 50 off the herd, weights 6¾ to 7[illegible] cwt.; [illegible] Ohio Sheep; 450 head, 90 [illegible] 9½c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] [illegible] Kentucky Lambs: 197 head, 59 lb., 8c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] head, 60 lb., 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 96 Veals, 150 to 160 lb., 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Kentucky Sheep, 100 lb., scant, to 107 lb., 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 109 Kentucky Sheep, 103 lb., 5c. ⅌ lb.; 106 Ohio Sheep, 80 lb., 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; 136 Virginia Lambs, 61½ lb., 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Jersey Lambs, 50 head, 58 lb., 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., 18 head, 67 lb., 9c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 208 Kentucky Sheep, 71 lb., scant, 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Ohio Sheep, 91¼ lb., 5c. ⅌ lb.; 282 Virginia Lambs: 120 head, 48 lb., 7¼c.; 99 head, 50 to 50¼ lb., 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 373 head, 56 to 61¼ lb., 8¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; 964 Kentucky Lambs: 177 head, 54¼ lb., 8c. ⅌ lb.; 320 head, 55¼ lb., 8¼c. ⅌ lb., 447 head, 56½ lb., 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 297 Ohio Lambs, 68 lb., 7c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending June 5, 1880: 8,489 head of horned Cattle, 87 Cows, 5,136 Veals and Calves, 10,968 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,105 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 1,749 Veals and Calves, 2,858 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending June 5, 1880: 10,171 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,871 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending June 5, 1880: 7,361 head of horned Cattle, 309 Veals and Calves, 29,601 Sheep and Lambs, 13,731 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,537 head of horned Cattle, 5,641 Sheep and Lambs, 58 Veals, 1,590 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,808 head; total for the week thus far, 7,583 head; for the same time last week, 5,425 head; consigned through, 360 cars; market quiet, sellers asking 25c. advance from last week's prices; buyers are holding off, hoping to obtain concessions; light attendance of Eastern buyers; fair attendance of country buyers; sales of fair to medium at $4 15@$4 40; good to choice Steers at $4 50@$4 85; prime Steers for export at $5@$5 25; light butchers' at $3 40@$3 85; Cows and Heifers at $3@$4 25; mixed butchers' at $3 15@$3 40; Bulls in light supply; stock to fat Bulls at $2 50@$3 50; stockers and feeders dull at $3@$3 60; milch Cows dull and drooping; sales of car-lots at $22@$38; choice, singly, at $35@$48. Veals steady at 4c.@4¾c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head; total for the week thus far, 7,950 head; for the same time last week, 6,000 head; consigned through, 21 cars; market fairly active and a shade higher; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good clipped Sheep at $4 15@$4 50; choice to fancy at $4 62½@$4 87½; extra for export, $5 50; none bought for New-York; all sales were for Boston and export trade; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,300 head; total for the week thus far, 14,245 head; for the same time last week, 10,775 head; consigned through, 69 cars; market demand good and prices a shade higher; fair inquiry for export; light Eastern trades sales at Yorke weights at $4 50@$4 55; heavy and medium, $4 50@$4 65; extra, $4 70@$4 75; Pigs dull at $4 10@$4 25; all sold.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 39,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market active, but 10c. lower; mixed packing, $4@$4 25; choice heavy, $4 30@$4 50; light, $4 10@$4 35. Cattle—Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market active, but easier; shipping, $4@$4 90; butchers', $2 20@$3 40; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]; Texans, $3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; common to good and choice clipped, $3 75@$4 [illegible]. The Journal's London cable dispatch says: Market steady and prices firm; American Steers, 15½c., the highest price yet received this week for American Steers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Hogs fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 10@$4 20; packing, $4 10@$4 20; heavy shipping, $4 20@$4 30; rough heavy shipping, $3 70@$4 10; receipts, 11,600 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Cattle active, firm, and higher; fair to good native shipping Steers in good demand; prime to choice heavy, $4 40@$4 70; fair to good, $4 10@$4 40; light, $3 90@$4 10; butchers' stuff, $3 75@$4 75; grass Texans, $3 75@$4 25; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 300 head. Sheep steady; fair to good, $3 75@$4 50; choice, $3@$3 75; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday last, 2,400 head of through, and 374 head of yard stock; supply for yard sales very light; demand light and prices somewhat higher than last Monday; best, $5 10@$5 25; fair to good, $4 40@$4 90; common and light, $3 75@$4 25; Bulls, Cows, and Stags, $2 50@$4; sales 16-day only 290 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,980 head; Philadelphias, at $4 60@$4 70; Yorkers, at $4 40@$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; selling slow, and prices a shade higher than last week.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Beef Cattle—Trade more active and prices a shade higher; very best, 5¼c.@5¾c.; first quality, 4½c.@5¼c.; medium, 3¼c.@4½c.; ordinary, 3c.@3¼c.; most sales from 3c.@5¼c.; receipts, 2,400 head; sales, 350 head. Swine in light supply; demand fair and prices ¼c. higher; quotations, 5c.@6¼c.; receipts, 4,595 head. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 4,367 head; quotations: Sheep, 4½c.@5c.; Lambs, 5c.@8c.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 7.—Cattle—Market active; receipts, 2,400 head; prime sold at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; good, 5c.@5½c.; medium, 4¾c.@5¼c.; common, 4c.@4½c. Sheep—Market fairly active; receipts, 3,000 head; prime, 5¼c.@5½c.; good, 5¼c.@5½c.; medium, [illegible]; common, 4c.@4½c. Hogs—Market steady; receipts, 4,500 head; prime, 6¾c.; good, 6½c.; medium, 6¼c.; common, 6c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 500 bushels; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 19¾; 500 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 21½; No. 1 hard Duluth offered at $1 [illegible], $1 20 bid; No. 2 Duluth offered at $1 16, No. 2 hard Milwaukee offered at $1 [illegible], with no bids. Corn firm; sales, 75,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 42c. Oats quiet; sales, 200 bushels, to arrive, at 42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye inactive. Highwines—City made, $1 05@$1 06. Alcohol, $2 10 ⅌ gallon. Freights to New-York—Railroads, Wheat, 6c.; Corn, 5¾c.; Oats, 3½c. Canal unsettled; carriers asking ½c. advance from Saturday's prices. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels. Lake—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 253,000 bushels; Corn, 615,000 bushels; Oats, 18,500 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 12,325 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 58,000 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 5,300 bushels. Canal to tide-water—Wheat, 218,540 bushels; Corn, 263,000 bushels. Intermediate Points—Corn, 7,600 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 7.—Flour quiet, but steady; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Double Extra, $4 40@$4 75; Treble do., $5@$5 20; Family, $5 25@$5 75. Corn in fair demand at 51c.@52c. Oats quiet, but steady at 42c.@43c. Corn-meal steady at $2 40. Hay dull; ordinary, $18; prime, $17@$19; choice, $21. Pork quiet at $11 [illegible]. Lard quiet; tierce, $6 [illegible]; keg, $7[illegible]. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Sugar-cured Hams steady, with a fair demand; [illegible]. Whisky steady; Western rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13c.@16c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; common to good common, 6¾c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@7⅝c.; prime to choice, [illegible]; Yellow clarified, 8¼c. Molasses dull and nominal; common, 35c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5¼c.@6¾c. Bran dull at 70c. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ⅌ $1,000 premium; bankers sterling, $4 86½@$4 87.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady, but ¼c. higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01½@$1 01⅝ cash; $1 02 June; 99c. bid July; 91c. August; No. 3 do. 90c. Rejected nominal. Corn active and a shade higher, at 34¼c.@36c. cash and June; 36¼c.@37c. July; 37¼c. August; Rejected 33c.@33¼c. Oats steady and firm, at 31c.@31¼c. cash and June; 28¾c.@29c. July; 25½c.@26c. August. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork steady, but 5c.@10c. lower, at $10 25 cash; $10 37½@$10 40 July. Lard steady, but 2½c. lower, at $6 52½ cash; $6 55 July. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, $3 65; Short Rib, $6 15; Short Clear, $6 60. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 270,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 151,000 bushels; Corn, 540,000 bushels; Oats, 100,000 bushels; Rye, 3,300 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat opened firm, declined ½c., and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Hard at $1 07; do. soft, $1 04; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and June, 98¼c.; July, 91 90¼c.; August, 88c.; No. 3 do. 90c.; No. 4 do. 81¼c. Corn firmer, but quiet; No. 2, 35¾c. Oats strong; No. 2, 31¾c. Rye quiet, but steady; No. 1, 76c. Barley strong; No. 2 Spring, 67c. Provisions quiet and easy; Mess Pork quiet at $10 20 cash and June; $10 30 July. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 [illegible] cash and June; $6 55 July. Live Hogs easier, but not lower, at $4 10@$4 20. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7¼c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 450 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 191,000 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27@$1 29; White State, $1 25@$1 24; Red do. $1 30. Corn steady and unchanged; Western Mixed, 44c.@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Canada, 80c.@85c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Scarce and wanted; Canada nominally 85c., in bond. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal freights—Wheat and Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5¼c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $1 75 to Albany, $2 50 to New-York. Receipts—Lumber, 667,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,000,000 feet. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 186,000 bushels; Corn, 210,000 bushels; Barley, 85,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14; receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 4,300 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34c. Rye stronger, at 86c. Barley—No. 2 Fall, 97c.@98c. Pork firm at $10 75. Lard firm at $6 45. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $3¾c.; Clear Rib, $6 25. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Whisky active and firm at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady; hards, 10c.@10⅜c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8½c. Hogs in fair demand; common, $3 85@$4 20; light, $4 10@$4 25; packing, $4 20@$4 35; butchers', $4 35@$4 45; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 685 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—Wheat strong; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 17@$1 17½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 17¼; June, $1 16½; July, $1 03; August, 98c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 18; Western Amber, $1 17. Corn dull; High Mixed, 40c.; No. 2 spot, 39½c.; June, 39½c.; July, 41¼c.; Rejected, 41c.; damaged, 35c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c. At the close: Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, held at $1 18; $1 17¾ bid; June, $1 16½; July, $1 03. Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 4,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 109,000 bushels; Corn, 148,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, large sales at $1 14¼; June, $1 13¼; July, $1 10; $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 11¼. Corn quiet and steady. Corn quiet, but firm. Clover-seed firm at $4 [illegible] for prime. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 3,300 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Rosin firm at $1 05 for Strained; $1 12½ for Good Strained. Tar firm at $1 45. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 7.—The sales to-day of Factory Cheese amounted to 8,800 bxs.; quotations—extremes, 11c.@12c.; ruling price, 12c.; 200 bxs. of Farm Dairy Cheese were sold at 10c.@12c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 7.—The Printing Cloth market has ruled quiet, with quotations continuing steady at 4⅛c. and 3⅝c. for, respectively, 64 square and 56x60 Cloths.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—There were sold to-day 7,500 bxs. of Cheese at 11¼c.@11¾c., the bulk at 12c.; 500 bxs. were commissioned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—Petroleum firm at 6¼c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—Highwines steady and unchanged at $1 05.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler.
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Boccaccio.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Sea Cadet.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—[illegible].
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—The Child Stealer.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Pinafore.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
TAMMANY HALL—Astronomical Clock.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

Mr. Kernan, of this State, yesterday resumed the discussion of the Kellogg case in the Senate, and ranged himself by the side of Mr. Hill in his arguments in favor of unseating the Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Kernan is a clever lawyer, and we have no doubt that he made a very much better plea for the scheme which his party has called on him to defend than was made by the fiery and vain demagogue from Georgia. But it will require something more than a lawyer's wire-drawn reasoning, or the authority of Mr. Kernan's blameless but quite commonplace character as a public man, to convince the people that the right to a Senator's seat is never to be settled, but is always open to discussion and dispute. The plan for capturing a seat in the Senate from Louisiana is one of the most obviously greedy partisan plans that the Democratic Party has ever assumed the authorship of, and can only be carried through by the most vigorous plying of the party lash. It is to be regretted that so amiable a gentleman, usually so fair-minded, as Mr. Kernan, should have been brought to support it.

A bill was passed by the Senate yesterday called "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy." Its principal provision is that officers rendered unfit for service on account of drunkenness or other incapacity not produced by the performance of duty shall not be placed on the retired list, but shall be discharged with one year's pay. So far as officers are concerned who are rendered unfit for service by sickness this is not too generous, but for drunken officers it is entirely too much so. Certainly, the men to whom are given commissions in the United States Navy ought at least to be held to that degree of decent sobriety which is required by the duties of their position, and those who cannot comply with this very modest requirement should be promptly turned away without any pay. There is already too much indulgence for the vulgar and inexcusable vice of drunkenness in both Army and Navy, and it is not worth while to give it a sort of legislative sanction by classing it, as a cause for dismissal, with unavoidable sickness, and allowing to the man who yields to it a year's pay.

The House passed the Ute Settlement bill, under suspension of the rules, yesterday. This is a tardy attempt to catch up with long-deferred duty. Unfortunately, further delay is necessary, as the House amendments must go back to the Senate for concurrence. As it passed the Senate, the bill provided for a dispersion of the three bands of Utes into Western Colorado, Utah, and New-Mexico. The House changed the bill so as to confine the Indians to Colorado. As this does not seem to be of very great and immediate importance, the Senate may adopt the amendments without serious objection. It should be known, however, whether the Utes who negotiated the agreement expressly stipulated for the provisions embodied in the Senate draft of the bill. The agreement provides for the expenditure of $35,000 for starting the Utes in farming, and for the annual payment of $75,000 to the tribe, the condition being that they shall give up their present reservation, comprising about twelve millions of acres. This means, of course, that they may keep their new reservations until again requested to move on.

It is now finally determined by the French Ministry, according to a London dispatch, to close the Jesuit establishments, without further warning, on Sunday next. If there is any probability of disturbance—which recent events at Lille and other cities would seem to indicate—the day is not well chosen. But it is reasonable to suppose that ample preparations will be made for anything of this sort; and the physical force of the French Government, scarcely less, or less rigidly controlled, than under the Empire, is likely to make all disorderly resistance useless. The legal resistance which will be made may prove more embarrassing, and the political consequences of the repressive policy yet more so. The Government now faces the whole clerical body, and not the Jesuits alone, as on similar occasions in France. There is, practically, no active Catholic liberalism in the country. But the issue had to be met sooner or later, and M. De Freycinet has shown many proofs of sagacity and firmness equal to his very trying situation.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy was yesterday re-elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. In taking the position, he announced that the bridge would be ready to open by the Fourth of July next year. This is a more precise promise than those in charge of this vast enterprise have heretofore felt warranted in making to the public. The management of the construction of the bridge still continues to be criticised in the newspapers, and its complete abandonment is from time to time gravely proposed, but it is now certain that no such counsel will be taken, and that the bridge will be finished with all possible speed. When completed, it will, in connection with the elevated railways which are sure to be built in Brooklyn, open up a new field for the extension of the population which has its centre in New-York, and which bids fair to increase during the next ten years with greater rapidity than ever before. The elevated roads on this side the East River, in spite of some serious faults in their management, have already proved of great value, and by the time the bridge is opened there is no doubt that the somewhat slow-going community of Brooklyn will have recognized the necessity and advantage of competing with them.

A DAY'S BALLOTING.

The National Republican Convention has finished its fifth day's session, and the roll of States and Territories has been called 28 times, and yet the question of who shall be the Republican nominee for President of the United States seems as far from settlement as it was a week ago. Every vote, save one, was cast on the first ballot, and on the twenty-eighth the same total of 755 is recorded. From first to last there has been no change of votes sufficiently marked to yield any suggestion of the final combination which will determine the result. Grant's strength shows a slight tendency to increase, and Blaine's and Sherman's to diminish—that is about all which can be predicated on the result of to-day's voting so far as it affects the chances of the leading candidates. The momentary desertion of 26 votes from Washburne to Windom having failed to establish a "break" in the interest of the candidate of Minnesota, Edmunds and Washburne remain the two minor candidates now in the field, one or other of whom may most probably be selected as a compromise candidate. The two voters who adhere to Garfield may or may not form the nucleus for a coalition. But the Grant men, at least, are even less in the mood for compromise than they were before the balloting began. To have held together so resolutely for one day may well inspire them with new confidence in victory; to have 28 votes more on the last ballot than the only formidable section of the opposition may well confirm their conviction that it rests with them to say who the candidate of the Convention shall be.

On the first ballot Blaine fell 16 votes short of the number claimed for him, while Grant's vote exceeded by 4 the estimates of his friends, and by 20 those of his opponents. Sherman was credited, even by his opponents, with at least 100 votes; he began with 93, and did not on any ballot exceed 97 votes. Edmunds received, and with slight mutations retained up to the last ballot, the votes which were generally credited to him, while Washburne received most of the doubtful votes which were pledged to no particular candidate. The prediction of a Blaine organ in this City that Grant would be withdrawn after the second ballot proved to be as ridiculously false as its other prophecy, that Blaine would be nominated immediately thereafter. From the first ballot the solid vote of Sherman's own State was broken, 9 of its votes having gone for Blaine and 1 for Edmunds. From the first ballot, the number of the anti-Grant delegates from New-York was reduced from 28 to 19, of whom 17 voted steadily for Blaine. The extraordinary steadiness of the Grant column was certainly the most remarkable feature of the balloting. Beginning with 304, by the fifteenth ballot it had increased to 309, and on the twenty-eighth ballot it numbered 307 votes. Neither the rigor of party discipline nor the cohesion of self-interest kept these voters together, for, with the exceptions of Arkansas and Colorado, no State delegation voted as a unit for Grant, and any consideration derived from the possession of offices in the present or a promise of them in the future operated against his candidacy. The action of the National Convention in denying the right of a State Convention to choose and instruct its delegates cost Grant 75 votes, or enough to have secured his nomination on the first ballot. The Blaine men, who were the foremost assailants of the unit rule, profited by it sufficiently to retain the solid vote of 9 States and 5 Territories, while at the same time obtaining most of the votes which were lost to Grant by the abrogation of the rule. And yet, after sustaining every loss which decisions dictated by his opponents could inflict on him; after surrendering every advantage which could come from the undivided support of three great States, Grant remains the strongest candidate before the Convention.

At no time during the course of the day was the combined vote of Sherman and Blaine equal to a majority of the Convention, and on the last ballot the vote of both was 9 short of a majority. No combination is probable, therefore, to which the Grant men are not one of the parties, and they have much better ground than they had before the balloting began to assume that their vote will exercise upon the other elements of the Convention the attraction of the greater for the less. For the result of yesterday's struggle a great deal of credit legitimately belongs to the leaders of the Grant forces. Whatever may have been their minor blunders in dealing with questions of organization, they have not been guilty of over-estimating their available fighting strength, and their confidence in the devotion of their following has been thoroughly well placed. With the danger of any serious mistake in tactics reduced to a minimum, and with the demonstration of the fact that no waverer is left among the supporters of Grant, his nomination to-day is certainly a more probable event than any other action which might be predicted as the outcome of the Convention.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Only a few days remain before the assembling of the National Democratic Convention. It is not certain whether Republicans or Democrats look most anxiously for the result of the struggle now going on in Chicago. But, in any case, we can very well imagine how a nomination at Chicago might change all the plans of the Democratic leaders. When the time was fixed for the assembling of the Democratic Convention, it was supposed that the field would be clear before that party, so far as its adversaries are concerned. But nearly a week has passed since the opening of the Republican Convention, and the Democrats are as much as ever in the dark in relation to the man whom they are to oppose. There is one man, however, who knows all about it. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, according to a new authority, a Democratic politician from Pennsylvania, is that wise individual. According to this envoy, who has just passed two entire days with the Sage of Gramercy Park, and who has communicated the result of his investigations to the world, Mr. Tilden "has the whole campaign of 1880 as clearly mapped out as that of 1876." Evidently, then, this disinterested wizard is the authority to whom we should go for positive information. Other men may guess; this illustrious statesman has the entire field mapped out "in his mind." Of course, victory is assured to the Democratic Party. Even so wise a man as Mr. Tilden could not be induced to see anything else in the future.

The Pennsylvania envoy, however, admits that Mr. Tilden does not suspect that it is possible that he may not be again the nominee of his party. This would imply that Mr. Tilden does not read the newspapers. And it must be conceded by an impartial observer that this indicates a fatal weakness in the case. If Tilden "is too unsuspicious to entertain for a moment" the thought that he may not be the nominee of his party, it necessarily follows that no reliance whatever is to be placed on the political horoscope which he has so carefully prepared. It may be admitted that the Sage is slow and sure, that he will not be hurried by anybody, and that "in the calm seclusion of banishment from his rights," as has been beautifully said, he is able to look far ahead and deliberately forecast coming events. In his case, as in that of the Scottish seer, it is the sunset of life that gives him mystical lore. Removed as he is, by banishment from the busy and dusty concerns of life which vex the souls of men engaged in a daily struggle, he may calculate probabilities and possibilities with the immovable equanimity and self-abstraction of a solitary observer on some lofty tower, gazing into the starry depths. But when we are told that he does not suspect that he may be put on the shelf, when the nominations are made, we begin to think that this political astronomer is mad.

But authorities differ. We have been quoting from the opinions of ex-Senator Wood, of Pittsburg, Penn. The Nashville *American*, on the other hand, has direct reports that Mr. Tilden's plan of campaign not only involves his being out of the field, but also includes the nomination of Mr. Henry B. Payne, at Mr. Tilden's dictation. Now, Mr. Wood's report comes from the Sage himself; and as that illustrious person told Mr. Wood what his plans were, (and he never deceived anybody,) we must put aside the Nashville journal's view of the case as untrustworthy, although "direct from headquarters." Nor is it necessary to point out the improbability of Mr. Tilden having asserted that he can name four men who will subscribe $500,000 for the Ohio canvass if Payne is nominated. To be sure there is an air of realism about it which may deceive man who readily guess that these munificent four are Mr. Tilden, Mr. Payne and his son, and Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie. But garrulousness is not one of Mr. Tilden's weaknesses, whatever else about him may be shaky. In Ohio there are two candidates for the Presidency besides Mr. Payne—Senator Thurman and Mr. Hugh J. Jewett. Gov. Bishop very much wants to be the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. He would prefer being in that position with Mr. Tilden at the head of the ticket, as this would give him a good chance to be President by legitimate succession before the Presidential term should end. It is apparent, therefore, that the Ohio combination cannot be in the mysterious mind of the Sage of Gramercy Park. The Democratic Convention assembles two weeks from to-morrow. What it will bring forth no man can possibly foretell, not even Mr. Tilden. Looking over the list of possible Democratic candidates, we do not have any feeling of trepidation. Just now, we are happy to believe, there is more anxiety in the Democratic camp than in that of the opposite party. Curiously enough, the Democrats are chiefly solicitous to know what is in Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's mind. And this they will never know until their Convention has been organized and has got to work.

MORE PAY AND LESS WORK.

Some of the better paid mechanics of this City seem to be determined to rule or ruin in the trades with which they are connected. A strike is on foot again affecting largely the business of manufacturing furniture, and, to a less extent, that of making pianos. It began with the wood-workers of one furniture firm. Several calls for higher wages had been acceded to, and were followed by another in the shape of a demand for a reduction of the hours of labor from 60 to 56 per week. Even this was complied with, and, as wages were to remain the same, it was, in effect, another increase of pay for the work performed. Soon after the firm saw fit to discharge half a dozen men, including some who had been prominent in urging the demands for more pay and less time. The avowed reason for this action was that there was no work for them, but it is not unnatural to suppose that the firm was anxious to eliminate from their factory the uneasy fellows who were engaged in disturbing the relations between employers and workmen. If the last adjustment made was really a fair one, it may have been neither judicious nor altogether just to discharge the men who were concerned in securing it, especially as the suspicion would be almost inevitable that it was done out of resentment. Still, the firm had an undoubted right to dispense with the services of any of its men whom for any reason it did not desire to retain. But those who remained resorted to dictation, and struck work because of a refusal to reinstate the discharged men. The wood-workers "went out," and thereby threw out the upholsterers and finishers. Here the workmen put themselves altogether in the wrong. The one point which employers cannot be expected to yield, and which they would do themselves injustice in yielding, is the right to control their own business. Any man or any number of men may say that their labor is worth so much, and they will not take less, and they are at liberty to refuse work, however foolishly, provided they act on their individual responsibility; but they have no right to say that certain other men shall or shall not be employed.

The case of the firm to which we have referred seems to have awakened other employers in the same line of business, and they set about forming an organization for mutual protection against the movement for a reduction of the hours of labor. We have recently had an illustration among the piano manufacturers of the lack of cohesion in combinations of this kind among employers of labor. Whether they will hold together depends entirely on the self-interest of their members. If, in the actual state of the furniture trade, a fair profit on the capital employed is to be made by paying the present rate of wages for 56 hours' labor instead of 60, no considerable number of establishments will remain idle long rather than pay it. If not, the workmen will be forced to yield or drive capital out of the trade in this City, to their own irreparable injury. The union of manufacturers resolved to allow none of their men to work less than 60 hours a week. As there appears to have been no general demand for the reduction, this action may have been premature. At all events, it precipitated a strike under the dictation of the Cabinet-makers' Union, which may be taken as an indication that the fifty-six-hour movement was in contemplation, and that the case of the one firm already mentioned was only the beginning of its actual operation. The manufacturers profess to regard this movement as only preliminary to a demand for a reduction to eight hours a day. To act upon this assumption is hardly logical. It would be time enough to meet the eight-hour demand when it came, and the real question was whether there was justice in the claim for 56 hours per week without a reduction of wages.

Another case of intolerable dictation has occurred in a piano factory. The proprietor temporarily suspended a number of his men on the ground that he had no work for them at present. Thereupon, two of the men, prominent members of their trade-union, fomented a demand for the abolition of all contract work and the discharge of the foremen of the factory. This being refused, there was the inevitable strike. Now, there are certain points evolved from these contests which are as old as the labor conflicts provoked by unions, but are worthy of fresh consideration. All attempts to dictate to employers that they shall or shall not employ certain men, or that they shall or shall not conduct their business in a certain way, are wrong in principle, and cannot work any general or lasting benefit to those employed. The whole question is one of profits on one side and of remuneration for labor on the other. In any particular trade, profits cannot be for any great length of time higher or lower than the general average in all trades. If they are higher, they will invite capital until they are reduced by competition. If they are forced lower, capital will abandon the trade for other employment, and a corresponding amount of labor will be left to seek other fields. Neither capital nor labor can escape the operation of this law, and the rate of wages is determined by it. If employers are engaged in an effort to keep profits inordinately high, they will fail; if workmen attempt to force wages above the legitimate rate at the expense of profits, they will fail, and in the long run injure themselves. Hence, it is for the interest of both that a fair adjustment should exist, which cannot be determined by combinations and coercion, but only by the utmost freedom in the relations of employer and employed under the operation of natural laws. The furniture manufacturers declare that the course adopted by the workmen is calculated to drive the business from the City, which is not unlikely. It is certain that if they combine and hold together to force higher pay for their work than the profits of the business will justify, it will have this effect, and it will make no difference whether it is accomplished by an increase of wages or a reduction of time, and if the business goes, the workmen will have to go with it or find something else to do.

THE CONEY ISLAND MYSTERY.

With the reappearance of the hot weather the daily rush of overheated people to Coney Island will be resumed, and the profound and inscrutable mystery of the place will once more attract the attention of philosophic observers.

It is popularly believed that people go to Coney Island in search of coolness and comfort. Undoubtedly, this is the motive which most visitors to the island assign for their conduct, but all experienced persons know that it is a mere pretense. Although there is usually a cool breeze to be found on the beach, the sun is rather hotter there than it is on the sunny side of the Bowery. Of course, it is practicable to bathe, provided one waits long enough for the use of a bathing-house, but the bather is somewhat hotter after he comes out of the water than he was before he went into it. Even were Coney Island a real refuge from heat, the suffering which a man must undergo in order to get there, and the greater suffering which attends the journey back again, would render the cool sea-breeze very dear at the price. In point of fact, however, people do not go to Coney Island in order either to breathe cool air or to bathe in the cold surf. This can readily be seen by noting the conduct of the thousands who visit Coney Island every afternoon during the hot season.

What is it that these people do on reaching the island? It is notorious that they go directly to some one of the large restaurants that have recently grown up along the beach, and immediately begin to gaze at the men and women who are occupying chairs and eating interminable dinners. The visitors themselves do not sit down, because they can rarely find a vacant chair, and for the same reason they eat nothing. That people should ride from New-York to Coney Island, enduring heat, dust, and overcrowding, merely in order to stand up for hours and watch other people eat, may seem improbable; but that such is the purpose which takes the daily thousands to Coney Island cannot be denied.

There is evidently a horrible fascination about the people who sit in the Coney Island restaurant and forever dine. The spell-bound spectators are usually hungry and tired, but they continue to stand and gaze until their endurance is exhausted, and they drag themselves back to the train, and return to the City in the most pitiable condition. Once in a while one of them happens to find a vacant chair, into which he drops; but he can seldom induce a waiter to pay him the attention of spilling a little soup on him, and he continues to pass his time in gazing emptily at the diners. From time to time expressions of hungry indignation and tired profanity are heard among the throng of visitors, but in spite of the disgust which they feel for the spectacle before them, they cannot tear themselves away from it. Beyond any question, 99 per cent. of all the people who go to Coney Island go in order to gaze at the perpetual diners, and it must be confessed that they seem to obtain very little comfort and satisfaction thereby.

Who are these people who are always dining in the Coney Island restaurants? This is the one great mystery of the place. The perpetual diner is usually a large and heavy man, and his wife is like unto him. His capacity for food is apparently unlimited. When he has finished a dinner of innumerable courses, he begins the slow consumption of successive bottles of light wine. When he desires no more wine and can smoke no more cigars, he begins a new dinner with as much serenity as if he had previously eaten nothing. No matter at what hour one may go to Coney Island, the perpetual diner is already there. No matter how late one may linger, the perpetual diner is still enjoying the pleasures of the table. No certain clue to his nationality has yet been obtained. Sometimes he speaks in what is apparently German, and at others he speaks what resembles, with more or less closeness, the English language. His endurance, however, is far greater than that of the German or English speaking races, and marks him as a man of a peculiar, though unrecognizable, race.

No one who has watched the army of perpetual diners at work can doubt that they are engaged in earning their living. No man eats for pleasure with the assiduity which they exhibit. No untrained stomach could compass such seas of chowder and contain such miraculous quantities of fish. These men are, beyond the shadow of a doubt, hired to dine from morning till night, in order to make a Coney Island holiday for curious New-Yorkers. The restaurant proprietors pay them large salaries in order to attract the public to gaze at them. This conclusion is reached by every careful observer, and seems entirely irresistible.

But here is the crowning mystery of the matter. How can the restaurant proprietors expect to make money by paying men to eat? Can it be that, after all, Coney Island is from beginning to end a railway speculation? Do the railway companies employ restaurant-keepers and hire perpetual diners, hoping to be recompensed by the sale of tickets? This is the only plausible solution of the mystery, but it is not by any means a satisfactory one.

A good deal of confusion and misapprehension has been caused by speaking of the President of the Chicago Convention as "Judge" Hoar. That officer is Senator George F. Hoar, who, we believe, has never been on the Bench nor commonly borne the title of Judge. At any rate, he is not *the* Judge Hoar, as many persons have been led to suppose. The two persons of whom we are speaking are brothers, and the sons of a distinguished father. Samuel Hoar, who was born in 1778 and died in 1856, was an eminent jurist and a public-spirited citizen of Massachusetts for 40 years, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, served in both houses of the Legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1835 to 1837. He became widely known by reason of the mission which he made to South Carolina, in 1844, in behalf of the colored citizens of Massachusetts who had been imprisoned in the former State. He was sent by the Legislature of Massachusetts to argue in the United States court the constitutionality of the law authorizing the imprisonment of colored persons who should enter the Palmetto State. His mission and presence in Charleston gave rise to much excitement, and he was expelled from the State, pursuant to the act passed by the Legislature for that purpose. His son, Ebenezer Rockwood, who is known as Judge Hoar, and is rightly called by that title, is a citizen of Concord, Mass., where he was born in 1816. He is a graduate of Harvard, has been a member of the Bar since 1840, was a Common Pleas Judge from 1849 to 1855, and sat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts from 1859 to 1869, when he became Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet, which position he held for one year. In 1870 President Grant nominated him as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but the nomination was not confirmed. In the following year he was appointed to the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District, and served one term. In 1874 he was a prominent but an unsuccessful candidate for the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Charles Sumner. George F. Hoar is 10 years younger than his brother, having been born in 1826. He graduated at Harvard in 1846, was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and began practice at Worcester, which, we believe, has since been his home. After serving in each branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, he was elected in 1868 to the lower house of Congress, where he continued till 1877, in which year he acted as a member of the Electoral Commission. In January, 1877, he was chosen as the successor of George S. Boutwell in the United States Senate for the term of six years beginning March 4 of that year. Both Judge and Senator Hoar have been Republicans from the organization of the party. They are grandsons on the maternal side of Roger Sherman, and are related to Secretary Evarts.

The report of the English Board of Trade on the subject of marine disasters shows that, in spite of the improvements that have been made in naval architecture, the ratio of loss is by no means reduced, but, if anything, is somewhat on the increase. There may be a decided lessening in the number of vessels that go ashore in stormy and fair weather, for charts, buoys, and light-houses are now so common that a skipper cannot easily make a mistake as to his location, while steam-power is a great preventive of wrecks on a lee coast during storms. The increase in the number of accidents appears to come in the way of collisions and in the ignorant handling of vessels. In a word, what we have had to say in the way of criticism on the English naval service seems true of the merchant marine, that the officers and crews of the vessels do not have the nautical skill that was possessed by their predecessors in past generations, who did not have a fraction of the material advantages that seamen of the present day have at their command. Now that one of the prominent members of Gladstone's Ministry has gained his seat in Parliament, under the pledge that he will do what lies in his power to protect the lives of the English sailors, we may look to see some action taken which will partially prevent disasters due to ignorance or carelessness, by imposing more rigid tests upon those who desire to assume command of merchant ships.

Although, in consequence of defects discovered in the formation of the rock, the St. Gothard tunnel is not likely to be ready for ordinary use for some time to come, the actual time consumed in cutting through the mountain range and the money expended in the work makes the undertaking, both for speed and economy, the most remarkable engineering feat on record. The tunnel is about one-fifth longer than the Mont Cenis tunnel, and yet the first was built in seven years and five months, while the second required, before an opening was made, thirteen years and one month, while the total cost of the work done on the former is about 30 per cent. less than was paid out in building the latter. As compared with our Hoosac tunnel, the Mont Cenis work was quickly and cheaply done, and hence the comparison with this later work would be even more striking. According to M. Colladon, who has written an article on this subject in the *Archives des Science*, this gain has been due, first, to the fact that the general plan of the work as it was executed was laid out in advance by the contractors, and, secondly, to the use of improved machinery. The many devices that have been perfected for the use of compressed air makes tunnel-driving at the present time a widely-different work from what it was 20 years ago. Almost every other means of obtaining power has some attendant drawback which makes its employment undesirable in operations of this kind. But compressed air has advantages beyond the power that can be stored in it. It is easily transported and readily obtainable, and when used in a deep cutting furnishes to the men employed the breathing element so absolutely essential to their existence. Another improvement is in the forms of explosives employed, dynamite producing vastly more execution than gun-cotton and compressed gunpowder, the explosives formerly used. The speedy work at St. Gothard suggests the idea that possibly the tunnel or cutting that will have to be made if a canal at the water level is ever built across the Isthmus of Panama may not be so formidable an undertaking as many people have supposed. The speed of tunnel-digging was increased about 60 per cent. on the Hoosac record when the Mont Cenis cutting was put through, and now this latter has been subjected to a gain of more than 100 per cent. If this rate of improvement continues, we shall soon be able to dig through a mountain about as easily as we now lay out a street on fairly level ground.

The annual report of the General Land Office furnishes an interesting exhibit of how large a part of our great belt across the continent is still virtually unoccupied. The original 13 States contain 318,752 square miles, the 25 succeeding States 1,514,688, the 10 Territories, (including the District of Columbia,) 1,746,627, making 3,580,249 in all, or 2,291,355,408 acres. Of the States which became such before 1850, Louisiana and Florida alone have any area left unsurveyed, 4.6 per cent. of the whole in the former, and 20.6 per cent. in the latter. Of the 7 States admitted in the present half century, beginning with California in 1850, Kansas alone is entirely surveyed. The unsurveyed portions of the others are in ratio to their total area thus, naming them in order of admission: California, 41.4 per cent.; Minnesota, 28.7; Oregon, 65.2; Nevada, 83.9; Nebraska, 17.9; Colorado, 66.8. [Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Texas, and West Virginia are not included in this portion of the tables at all, and are consequently not covered by the comparison just made.] Indian Territory has but 29.6 per cent. unsurveyed; Wyoming, 87; New-Mexico, 82.2; Utah, 82.4; Washington, 69.3; Dakota, 77.9; Arizona, 92.7; Idaho, 87.5; Montana, 86.5, and Mr. Seward's frigid hunting-ground, Alaska, has its 369,529,000 acres all undisturbed. Indian Territory, well-known to be longingly desired by our migratory people, has 27,000,000 acres surveyed; Dakota has 21,000,000; Montana, 10,500,000; Washington, 13,820,000. Of the 559,886,000 acres in the Territories, (Alaska excluded,) 439,508,000, over 81 per cent. were still unsurveyed at the end of the fiscal year 1877-8. Comparisons of these vast areas with the Kingdoms of the Old World, in point of size, are superfluous, and a single statement of the kind will suffice: the unsurveyed portion of Dakota alone would almost take in the entire United Kingdom, and that of Montana would do it, with a large section to spare. Here is a reservoir capacious enough to contain the overflow, not only of Western Europe, but of the Russian possessions, and of China; and on the other side of the globe is Australia, about as large as the North American belt we inhabit, Alaska excluded. If a strip 250 miles wide along the coast of that island, omitting the northern and hottest side, is assumed as the habitable portion, it would almost equal in size our 26 States east of the Mississippi; if it could be laid with its northern extremity touching this City, it would reach to the further extremity of Nova Scotia, to South America, and the further edge of Nebraska. There is plenty of room yet in this little world, and the changes in geography which the next hundred years—or even the next twenty-five—will work can hardly be imagined without incurring danger of a *de lunatico inquirendo* among one's friends.

The gradual introduction of scientific methods into the management of armies is slowly but surely crowding out the sentimental features of warfare. We have pointed out before the fate that bids fair to overtake regimental flags and gay uniforms, but now we are told that the use of drums is considered detrimental to good service, and that Gen. Farre has ordered their use to be discontinued in the French Army. The plea made in favor of this change is that a drummer is one whose only service is found in his ability to make a noise. As long as he carries his drum he cannot carry a rifle, and hence, as there is probably a drummer to each company, which would be a small proportion, there must be in a large army like that of the French Republic several thousand men who are practically non-combatants. Now, as far as making noise is concerned, the bugle is equally, and possibly more, efficacious, while the one who plays upon it can also carry a gun and be counted as an active fighter. Here, then, is a chance of economizing resources which should not be overlooked, and hence the Drum-major, with his baton, his pompous strut, and his noisy following, will, in the French Army, be relegated into oblivion. But by these changes a great deal of the symbolism of war is done away with. In France, in particular, the drum has always been associated with the national aspirations after military glory. What meaning will there be to rataplan choruses when there is no drum to beat this measure? Nearly half the songs and poems in the language that relate to the dangers and joys of a soldier's life will have to be recast to be comprehensible to the drumless troopers of a generation hence. These military scientists will then look at drums in much the way that we do at bows and arrows for all purposes of actual fighting. Still, it does not seem possible that a man who has had all the fire of enthusiasm and sentiment chilled out of him by a cold and rigid method of discipline can do as good service as one who is keenly alive to these impulses. There is one need of sentiment which the ordinary disciplinarian does not often enough take into account, and this is its presence as an active force to give hope and confidence when the "fighting machine" has become demoralized in consequence of a terrible defeat. It is upon occasions such as this that the flags and drums, useless though they may be, stir the blood and strengthen the nerves, and on this account they may have a value that tacticians could easily underestimate.

GENERAL NOTES.

Minister Henry W. Hilliard has reached Augusta, Ga., and says that he will return to Rio Janeiro in July.

The Hon. Bayless W. Hanna has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth District of Indiana.

A mulatto woman in the Philadelphia House of Correction is said to be gradually turning white. She says the change began six years ago.

The Rhode Island Legislature reassembles to-day and will elect a United States Senator, Gen. Burnside's term expiring with the present Congress.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* claims that nine-tenths of the lawyers in Kansas oppose the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State.

The *Saratogian*, denying a current paragraph, says that the only inscription upon the monument over the grave of Mrs. Billings is "Our Mother. June 4, 1878."

The Augusta (Ga.) *News* says that Gov. Colquitt's compromise with Col. John T. Grant, as surety for the late defaulting Democratic State Treasurer, Jones, releases all other bondsmen, and takes $35,000 for a judgment of $65,000.

Secretary Evarts has written to Boston that, as a native of the city, it will give him much pleasure to take part in its celebration of the 17th of September next. Secretary Ramsey has also promised to be present, unless his public duties prevent.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* having come to the conclusion that "a full-grown man who throws banana peels upon the sidewalk is no Christian," the Cincinnati *Commercial* anxiously inquires: "Well, what do you think of the banana peel that throws a full-grown man upon the sidewalk?"

The semi-annual report of the Kansas Freedman's Relief Association shows that between Oct. 13, 1879, and March 31, 1880, fully 20,000 negro immigrants arrived at Topeka from the Southern States, and were cared for by the association. The cash contributions in the same time amounted to $29,596.

Senator Blaine sent a telegram to the Working Men's high-tariff meeting in Beaver, Penn., on Saturday, saying: "I beg you will express to the assembled thousands of your great industrial demonstration my sincere regret that public duties render it impossible for me to be present and speak to them."

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* wants Gen. Scales for Governor, and urges that "the refrain be caught up and borne from city to city, from town to town, aye, from hamlet to hamlet, throughout the State, until no man in North Carolina will hesitate to bow before the bar of public opinion, which will make Alfred M. Scales the Governor of North Carolina for the four years succeeding the 1st day of January, A. D. 1881."

A banquet and reception were given President Angell, the newly-appointed Minister to China, by his fellow-citizens of Detroit, Mich., on Friday evening last. The Hon. George V. N. Lothrop was President of the evening, and responses to toasts were made by John S. Newberry, Dr. Pitkin, Judge Cooley, Judge Campbell, Alfred Russell, Judge Chipman, Judge Brown, Profs. J. M. B. Sill, Theodore Romeyn, and Moses Coit Tyler.

Gen. A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, says that he wishes to be returned to Congress, and does not wish to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State; but if, from any cause, the party convention should decide that he is the proper man to carry its banner in the coming State contest, (a contingency he regards as most remote,) he will do what every loyal Democrat should do—accept the situation and devote himself to the work.

Gov. Marks, of Tennessee, says that it is possible that the State debt may be a disturbing question in the Democratic Party; but, until Democrats are willing to let the Democratic Party die, it is impossible for that question to divide or destroy it. The issue the Democratic Party makes with the Republican Party on this question, he adds, is that the people of Tennessee are, and of right ought to be, free, and that they have the power, and ought to continue to have the power, to control this question in their own way free from Federal dictation.

Gen. W. S. Hancock has been compelled, by his military duties, to decline the invitation to be present at the Soldiers' Reunion in Milwaukee, Wis., which begins to-day. He writes: "I need scarcely say that it would be a pleasure to me to meet the veterans of your State at their reunion, and this especially as the gallant Fifth Wisconsin, of my own old brigade, will form part of the troops assembled at that time. Allow me, through you, to convey my best wishes to the members of the old regiment; and please accept my thanks for the courtesy extended to me in your cordial letter of invitation."

The recently-issued catalogue of Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., shows the venerable institution to be flourishing and well attended. It also gives a list of the valuable portraits and busts acquired by the academy, largely through the efforts of ex-Gov. Prescott. Among them are portraits of John Phillips, the founder of the academy; Josiah Bartlett, one of New-Hampshire's signers of the Declaration; Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Edward Everett, John A. Dix, Leverett Saltonstall, Benjamin F. Butler, William B. O. Peabody, Jeremiah Smith, John P. Hale, Amos Tuck, Jared Sparks, and George Bancroft, nearly all of whom were once pupils of the school.

The Hon. Lewis Tillman, of Tennessee, has published a card saying that while he repudiates the repudiation plank in the Greenback State platform, he has not severed his connection with the "National" Party or abandoned his faith in it. He adds: "Being no office schemer myself, I simply protested against the desertion of our position two years ago, and to be made a part of the caudal appendage to the kite of the repudiating element of the low or no-tax Democracy of the State, for the temporary or local promotion of any one, and at the expense of the honor and credit of the State; and further, I am so desirous of the success of the National Party, nationally, that I was unwilling to be used on a mere local question, to its detriment."

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7.—The State Democratic Convention, for the selection of 24 delegates, 2 from each Congressional district and 4 from the State at large, to the National Democratic Convention, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-morrow. The complexion of the delegation chosen will be decidedly anti-Tilden. No instructions will be given, each man being allowed to vote according to individual preference. Ex-Gov. N. L. Brown, ex-Gov. Porter, Thomas O'Connor, Capt. J. W. Childress, Jr., and W. H. Carroll are mentioned in connection with the selection of delegates at large.

A VETERAN ACTOR GONE

THE DEATH OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

THE LIFE OF THE POPULAR, SPIRITED, AND GENIAL ACTOR AND DRAMATIST—HIS STAGE WORK ABROAD AND IN THIS COUNTRY—IN THE HEIGHT OF HIS FAME AND IN LATER YEARS.

John Brougham died at 20 minutes after noon yesterday, at No. 60 East Ninth-street. For many months the favorite actor and dramatic author had not enjoyed health. His death resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. At his death-bed were Miss Laura L. Phillips and Miss Annie Deland, both of whom tenderly watched and waited upon him in his last days; Mr. Frank C. Bangs, the actor; Counselor Thomas P. Malany, who drew up Mr. Brougham's will; J. W. Carroll, and James A. Ship, always known as "Ship," and Mr. Brougham's faithful attendant for 31 years. For two days Mr. Brougham had taken no nourishment. He was conscious, however, up to Sunday evening, and then he ceased talking.

About 10 days ago Mr. Brougham sent for Lester Wallack and John McCullough. He was satisfied that his death was near at hand, and told them so. Mr. Wallack wept as the old actor talked of other days, and Mr. McCullough was also deeply affected. Mr. Brougham was financially embarrassed, and was unable to pay for the services of a good physician, for medicines, and other things necessary in a sick-room. Mr. Wallack assured him that he should not want for anything that money could secure, and directed that everything required should be purchased and the bills sent to him. Mr. Wallack and Mr. McCullough remained with Mr. Brougham throughout the night, and Drs. Gillette, Polk, and Murray were called in consultation. They said that it was impossible for Mr. Brougham to recover, but he rallied on the following day, and said, with an attempt at a laugh, "I guess I'll get the best of the doctors after all, and live." Dr. Quackenbos had treated him a month previous for liver complaint, and when Dr. Murray observed that Mr. Brougham had been salivated with mercury, the patient said, with a smile, "Yes, old Quack tried to bring me to salivation." Mr. Brougham's chief trouble, according to those who were near him, was his lack of money. He had been accustomed for many years to enjoy all the so-called luxuries of life, and it was said of him that he would starve upon common food. The failure of the banking firm of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. swept away his fortune. The recent memorable theatrical benefit performance secured to him several thousand dollars. This money was so invested that he was to receive an annuity of $28 a week. Of this amount "Ship" regularly received $10 a week, and Mr. Brougham had for his own uses the small sum of $18 a week. He was never a man of business. In his palmy days he was led into all sorts of schemes, and everybody took his money. Those who did not forsake him in his days of adversity say that he had a kind word for everybody, and did not complain that he was deserted by many persons who should have been his friends to the last. On New Year's night he told Miss Phillips that he would write an Irish drama for her in part recompense for her many kindnesses to him. He did write the play, finishing it last month, and it is in her possession. It was to have been produced under Mr. J. H. Haverly's management, but the negotiations fell through. Mr. Brougham said that he was utterly heart-broken; that he had outlived his time on earth.

The name of John Brougham has been intimately linked with the history of the American stage during the last 30 years. He was at one time a very popular actor throughout the country, though, during the past decade, he has shown in his playing little of the fine spirit and humor which made his old-time performances so interesting. As a man, he will be remembered for his geniality and honesty, though his faults were as prominent as his virtues; but the faults were mostly on the surface, while the virtues were more deeply rooted in his character. He was a good, jovial fellow, who liked the world and its pleasant things, who troubled himself slightly about to-morrow so long as to-day was clear and bright, and whose improvidence and good nature always went hand in hand; his kind heart won for him hosts of friends, and it is doubtful whether any of these had ever turned against him. As an actor, at his best, he was in no sense remarkable, though his comedy was often delightfully fresh and hearty, while his burlesque was full of the true spirit of humor. His name is identified with characters like Sir Lucius O'Trigger and Sir Oliver Surface. As a manager, he was, as every one knows, a lamentable failure; he helped to make others rich, and managed at the same time to keep himself poor. As a dramatist, he possessed talent of a useful order, and he made the most of this. His burlesque "Pocahontas" is a breezy thing; some of his comedies are interesting and well contrived, while a few of his dramas still hold the stage. He was, moreover, a skillful adapter. It should be added that he wrote a part of "London Assurance," though that well-known play is usually credited wholly to Mr. Boucicault; but Mr. Brougham has privately admitted that he was first to shape the comedy, which has since been worked into its present form by his Irish contemporary and fellow-playwright.

Mr. Brougham was born in Dublin on the 14th of May, 1814, according to several of his biographers. But one of his most intimate friends states that he was born about six years earlier, on May 8, 1808. He received a medical education, though he never became a doctor, for his tastes leaned decidedly toward the stage, and at an early age he had made up his mind to enter the actor's profession. He effected his début at the Queen's Theatre, now the Prince of Wales's, in London, filling a part in Moncrieff's musical extravaganza "Tom and Jerry." Later on he joined the stock company of the Olympic Theatre, then under the management of the celebrated Mme. Vestris, and while he held this position made his mark as a comic actor. When Mme. Vestris took charge of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Brougham went with her, and remained in her new company until 1840, when he became manager of the Lyceum. It was in this year (1840) that Brougham began his successful career as a playwright, his first work being an extravaganza called "Life in the Clouds." His managerial speculations, however, were fruitful of discord and disappointment, and he soon threw off his burdensome honors and turned his eyes toward this country. He made his first appearance in the United States in this City, at the Park Theatre, on Oct. 4, 1842, as Tim Moore in the "Irish Lion," and was proclaimed the successor of Tyrone Power; he remained here from 1842 until 1859—a period of 17 years—during which he had grown very popular as actor and dramatist, and which brought his fortunes and those of the American stage into the closest intimacy. Unfortunately, it was the evil ambition to be his own manager which again drove him to the wall. After making a name for himself, after having produced a vast number of plays—many of them successful ones—after having held a distinguished place in the popular Burton's company, he was moved to found the Lyceum Theatre—known as Brougham's Lyceum, afterward Wallack's—and this venture proved as unlucky as his London experiment. He also tried to run the Bowery Theatre from 1856 to 1858, but with the same lack of financial success. He returned to England in 1860.

On Sept. 28, 1861, Mr. Brougham's well-known comedy, "Playing with Fire"—one of the best things he has written—was produced in London at the Princess's, the author sustaining the chief part, Dr. Savage. "Playing with Fire" had previously been seen in New-York, and later in Manchester, England; the critics and public of London confirmed the favorable opinion which had been passed upon it in those two cities.

Afterward he joined the company of the London Lyceum Theatre, then directed by the late Charles Fechter, who was coming into prominence as an English melo-dramatic and tragic actor. For Mr. Fechter the roving Irish dramatist built the play known everywhere as "The Duke's Motto," which was adapted from Paul Féval's romantic drama "Le Bossu," originally performed at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin. Mr. Brougham also wrote for his brilliant colaborer "Bel Demonio," which was founded upon a five-act drama entitled "The Broken Vow," The latter was in its turn adapted from "L'Abbé de Castro." "The Duke's Motto" was produced on Jan. 10, 1863, and "Bel Demonio" was made known to the public on Oct 31, in the same year. Mr. Brougham performed in both plays, his part in the one being Carrickfergus, an Irish soldier of fortune, and in the other Cardinal Montalto. The plays were very popular, "The Duke's Motto" rivaling in success its famed predecessor. "Le Bossu," which had been one of the three or four great hits of the year 1862 in Paris. Morley, in his "Journal," refers humorously to this drama: "M. Paul Féval's play, under its new name of 'The Duke's Motto,' is a sure success, as an English revival might not be. It gives Mr. Fechter time, therefore, to warm his house, start prosperously, and observe his public. The play is all bright, picturesque romance. It even rivals 'The Colleen Bawn' and 'Peep O'Day,' with a set 'sensation' scene and acrobatic feat for the hero, Mr. Fechter, who hauls himself up a rope hand over hand with a baby in his arms. Why, if the baby, instead of being only a doll, were but a real live baby, with a decent chance of being dropped upon its head or squeezed to death, the piece might run till Christmas, 1866."

At the end of his engagement with Fechter, Mr. Brougham became again a member of the Princess's Theatre company, and made his reappearance at the house on Wednesday evening, March 29, 1865, when Boucicault's Irish drama, "Arrah-na-Pogue," was performed for the first time. Mr. Brougham was cast as Colonel Bagenal O'Grady, a character which he has since filled many times in this country. Afterward Mr. Brougham departed once more from London, returning to this country and to the American stage. He performed then as a star, and grew noted for his humorous burlesque acting. "Pocahontas," "Columbus," and "Metamora" were three of his most popular burlesques. In 1868 he became for the fourth time a manager, leasing of the late James Fisk, Jr., the old Fifth-Avenue Theatre—now the Madison-Square Theatre. But Brougham's evil fortune followed him to the house which was afterward turned over to Augustin Daly, and he went back sorrowfully, though with spirits unquenched, to the business of acting. It is a well-known fact that Brougham was forced out of his position of manager by his former partner, Fisk, a man whom the dramatist described as one who "would rather give you $10 than pay you $5."

In the Spring of 1869 Mr. Brougham visited California. Before his departure his professional associates tendered to him a complimentary benefit, which took place at Niblo's Garden Theatre on the afternoon and evening of May 19, 1869. At the day performance "The School for Scandal" was acted with this remarkable distribution of the parts:

Sir Oliver	Mr. Brougham
Sir Peter	John Gilbert
Charles	Edwin Adams
Joseph	Neil Warner
Sir Benjamin	Owen Marlowe
Crabtree	A. W. Young
Moses	Harry Beckett
Careless	J. W. Collier
Trip	J. C. Williamson
Lady Teazle	Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Mrs. Candor	Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. John Sefton
Maria	Pauline Markham

In 1875 Brougham joined Mr. Daly's company, and in 1878 he was taken into Mr. Wallack's fold, where he played some of his old parts. Nearly nine years after the great benefit performance given on Mr. Brougham's departure for California, he became very ill in New-York, and it seemed at that time that he would never be able to appear in public again. He had always been most generous in his treatment of others, and his friends did not hesitate as to the proper course to take. Another remarkable testimonial was planned, and the performances took place in the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of Jan. 17, 1878. The receipts were more than $10,000. The performances were supported by the active service of artists such as Edwin Booth, Charles Fechter, John Gilbert, E. A. Sothern, Maggie Mitchell, Charles Coghlan, Rose Coghlan, John Parselle, W. R. Floyd, James O'Neill, J. B. Polk, Agnes Booth, Helen Modjeska, D. H. Harkins, John McCullough, John T. Raymond, Jeffreys-Lewis, G. F. Rowe, Frank Mayo, Frederic Robinson, F. F. Mackay, C. W. Couldock, Ada Dyas, Clara Morris, Brignoli, and Charles Backus. The money obtained was invested in an annuity for Mr. Brougham, who never recovered his good health. At the beginning of the present season he was, it will be recalled, a member of Mr. Boucicault's short-lived company, and it was under Mr. Boucicault's management and on the stage of Booth's Theatre—the play being "Louis XI."—that he was last seen here. He acted in the comedy revivals at Wallack's last season, though in a manner which recalled but dimly the once popular, spirited, genial John Brougham.

In this rapid sketch of the most important events of his life only a passing mention has been made of some of his plays and of a few performances in which he took part. His reputation as an actor is chiefly associated, as already stated, with characters of the Sir Lucius O'Trigger type, and with various characters belonging to burlesque and the Irish drama. As Powhatan in "Pocahontas," as Murphy Maguire in "The Serious Family," as the hero of Fitz James O'Brien's bright two-act comedy, "A Gentleman from Ireland," and as the heroes of many of his own plays, he will be remembered with delight by old play-goers. His "Metamora" was very popular years ago, and his imitations of Forrest were applauded everywhere. His most successful effort as a dramatist was made with his adaptation of "Dombey and Son," a play which held the stage for years, was reproduced season after season, and was unequaled for the length of its runs. It was first brought out at Burton's Theatre, of which Brougham was the stage manager, with Mr. Nickerson and Miss Nickerson as Dombey and Florence, Mrs. Vernon as Mrs. Skewton, Burton as Captain Cuttle, Brougham as Bunsby and Bagstock, O. B. Raymond as Toots, George Jordan as Carker, and Miss Weston (now Mrs. Charles Mathews) as Edith. Besides the pieces already mentioned in the foregoing account, Mr. Brougham has written "Flies in a Web," "Romance and Reality," "O'Donnell's Mission," "Little Nell and the Marchioness," "The Red Light," "The Lottery of Life," "My Cousin German," "The Haunted Man," "Vanity Fair," "Gold Dust," (a version of "Our Mutual Friend,") and a long list of others less known, most of them, indeed, quite forgotten. One of his latest plays, which was immediately damned, was "The Lily of France," produced in 1879 at Booth's Theatre.

Several years ago Mr. Brougham was commissioned by a London publisher to write a book about the Americans. He thought over the matter, and at length made up his mind to reject the offer. When asked at one time to give his reasons for this refusal, he replied characteristically: "I couldn't do it; the country was too great, and the people too. It takes a Titan to write about Titans, and I was not tight enough." This mention of a book that did not appear suggests the fact that Mr. Brougham has been at work for some time past upon his autobiography; and, during his leisure moments, he has also managed to put together a play upon a subject near to his heart—"Home Rule."

Mr. Brougham has been married twice, both wives being actresses. The first Mrs. Brougham was Mrs. Annette Nelson, afterward known as Mrs. Coppleson Hodges, who made her first appearance in this City at the Park Theatre 43 years ago. Mrs. Brougham the second was formerly Miss Williams, and she, too, made her début in this City at the Park Theatre, though not until 1842.

He was nervous and restless, and frequently at night walked in his room deploring his ill-luck. Last evening it was decided by Mr. Theodore Moss that the funeral shall take place from the "Little Church Around the Corner" at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the interment to be in Green-Wood Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Lotos Club in the evening, resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Brougham, who was at one time President of the club, were adopted. As playwright, actor, poet, journalist, and scholar, the resolutions declare, he was highly distinguished. He wrote no line, which, dying, he would wish to blot. He was never so happy as when promoting the happiness of others. As an officer of the club in the earlier days of its existence he was a nucleus around which clustered the elements of geniality and good fellowship. "His name," the resolutions conclude, "will always be tenderly enshrined in our recollections, and preserved on the roll of our honored dead."

THE UTE BILL AT LAST PASSED.

THE LONG-DELAYED RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House to-day passed, under suspension of the rules, the bill to ratify the recent treaty made with the Ute Indians. An hour was allowed for debate, one-half of which was occupied by Mr. Haskell in a speech in favor of the bill, and one-half by Mr. Gunter in a speech against it. As passed by the Senate, the bill provided for the removal of the Southern Utes to unoccupied agricultural lands on La Plata River, in Colorado and New-Mexico, and for the removal of the Uncompaghre Utes to Grand River, near the mouth of the Gunnison, in Colorado, and such other unoccupied agricultural lands as may be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah. The House Committee on Indian Affairs amended the bill by striking out New-Mexico and Utah, and providing that these two bands shall be located in Colorado. The Senate bill also provided for the removal of the White River Utes to the Uintah Reservation, in Colorado, in which the House concurred. The bill passed to-day was the bill of the Senate as amended by the House committee, and the purpose and intent of the House amendments is to confine these Indians entirely to Colorado.

EPH HOLLAND SHOT.

PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO KILL A MAN POSSESSED OF DANGEROUS DEMOCRATIC SECRETS.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Eph Holland, the famous gambler and politician, was shot to-night and probably fatally wounded. It is believed that the deed was done under the direction of a local Democratic Ring, to put Holland out of the way before the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Cincinnati. When Tilden sent $7,000 to Cincinnati in 1876, to carry the election for the Democrats, Holland was employed by the party leaders to put money where it would do the most good. He imported gangs of repeaters from Eastern cities, and carried out the boldest and most successful series of frauds upon the ballot-box ever perpetrated in Cincinnati. He was subsequently arrested, tried in the United States court, convicted, and sentenced to a fine and imprisonment for one year in the Penitentiary. Several members of the repeating gangs were also tried, convicted, and sent to the State Prison. In the course of the trial, Holland testified that his men cast over 1,000 illegal votes, enough completely to reverse the will of the people in the city and county, and elect Milton Sayler and Gen. Banning, Democrats, to Congress. When asked who hired him to disburse the money he refused to answer, and the most persistent attempts, for four years, to persuade him to divulge the names have completely failed. In prison he fared sumptuously on money furnished him from some unknown source, and since his release he has never wanted for money.

Of late, however, Holland has had his disagreements with the Democratic leaders, and has made threats to tell what he knew. The result was a conspiracy to kill him. The first attempt took place in Vine-street, about six weeks ago. "Jake" Aug, a notorious Democratic politician and gambler, shot at him and missed him. The next attempt was made two weeks later, by some unknown person, who was concealed on the opposite side of the street, and fired two shots at him in the door of his own house. The third and probably successful attempt was made to-night by a gambler named Woodrough. Holland was passing the corner of Fourth and Race streets, opposite the *Commercial* office, and when about 15 feet distant from Woodrough, the latter leveled his revolver and fired. Holland gave a loud yell, staggered against a confectionery stand, sprang upon it twice, whirled around and finally staggered behind the man at the stand, where he concealed himself. Woodrough stood quietly under the gas-lamp, with his revolver in position to fire again, when he was disarmed and seized by the Police. He went quietly along with the officers. At the station-house he has persistently refused to say anything in regard to the shooting.

Holland is very seriously wounded in the groin, but it is not known at this hour whether there is a chance of his recovery. He has said several times recently that the Ring was determined to assassinate him before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, but he would stand his ground. There would be men at the Convention who would not like to see him, and he would have some things to tell that they would not like to hear. The supposition is general to-night that his assassination is directly connected with his political work for Tilden and the Democratic Party in 1876. The affair has caused much excitement about the streets where the news has spread.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The Summer season has been begun, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, with an English version of Genée's "Sea-Cadet," which was so well presented under the title of the "Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre last Winter. The first performance last night attracted a large audience, in which the regular first-night attendants were well represented. It is always an ungracious task to make comparisons, but it must be said that the version of this opera at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre suffers by contrast with that with which the public are already tolerably familiar. Allowances should be made for the inevitable lack of smoothness incident to a first performance. Certainly, a kindly indulgence was required last evening. From a purely musical stand-point, all charity was requisite to make the representation endurable. The orchestra, under Signor Operti, could hardly have played more execrably, and would have afforded some amusement if the effect of their performance had not been as annoying and rasping as the filing of a saw is to a sensitive ear. The rôle of Fanchette was assumed by Miss Blanche Chapman, who was piquant and vivacious, and exerted herself to carry the opera through. Singing, however, is not her strong point, and her fun was rather of the variety theatre character. Of the other members of the company, Miss Marion Bernard, as Donna Antonia, deserves special commendation, and Mr. Archer, as Dom Januario, was effective and entertaining. The other principal rôles were rendered by Miss Seamach as the Queen, Mr. Eugene Clarke as Dom Lamberto, Mr. Holmes as Dom Domingos, and Mr. Van Houton as Mungo. Doubtless, the efforts of all the artists were marred by the inefficiency of the accompaniment, and the nervousness resulting therefrom, as well as an evident lack of rehearsal. The dresses are good and the opera is generally well mounted. It is announced for performance until further notice, and judging by the liberal applause bestowed last night, seems likely to be an attractive addition to the somewhat meagre list of Summer theatrical entertainments.

MUSICAL NOTES.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" has been successfully revived at the Aquarium, and will be performed every evening for a brief season at this attractive Summer resort.

The engagement of Herr Wilhelmj to play at Koster & Bial's Garden, which has been previously noticed, it is now understood will be for four evenings only, beginning June 22. The orchestra will be increased for these concerts, and Herr Wilhelmj will play some notable compositions.

Attention has been directed by THE TIMES to the fact that the dates of concerts proposed for next season by the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies were identical. A letter has been received from the Secretary of the latter society stating that "in the interest of the public such changes have been made that no two concerts will fall upon the same date." This will be welcome intelligence to the musical public who wish to attend the concerts of both societies, and indicates that the good advice offered in these columns has had a better reception than is usually accorded to good advice. The new dates for the public rehearsals and concerts of the Symphony Society are as follows: Rehearsals, Nov. 4, Dec. 1, Jan. 5, Feb. 3, March 3, April 14. Concerts, Nov. 6, Dec. 4, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 5, April 16. The dates of the Oratorio Society have also been changed so as not to conflict with the Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts and rehearsals, and will be as follows: Rehearsals, Nov. 26, Dec. 28, Feb. 25. Concerts, Nov. 27, Dec. 29, Feb. 26. On account of the time and labor required to prepare for the musical festival in May, 1881, the Oratorio Society will not give the fourth concert of their season, as previously announced.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.*

For New-England, rising barometer, easterly, veering to southerly winds, clearing weather, preceded by local rains, nearly stationary temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain near the coast.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, nearly stationary temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, variable winds shifting to east or south, partly cloudy weather and occasional local rain, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly south to west.

For the lower lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the North Pacific coast region cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the Middle and South Pacific coast regions clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AN UNEXPECTED CENSUS PROBLEM

THE HOMELESS BERRY-PICKERS AND TRAMPS—NO ABIDING-PLACE OR REGULAR OCCUPATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., June 7.—The appointments of census enumerators in the country districts of Ulster County were made late, on account of the Senate failing to confirm the first and second names sent in by the President for the Census Supervisorship of the counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster. In several places the labor of taking the census did not commence until this morning, and the probabilities are that fully 1,000 men now in or on their way to the last two counties named will not be enumerated there or anywhere else in the United States. The persons alluded to are berry-pickers, and a portion of them are tramps. The Interior Department, if the schedules furnished to the enumerators are any criterion, seems to have made no provision for the enumeration of this floating population. In the southern districts of Ulster County—the largest fruit-growing region in the State—over 500 Germans are at work to-day picking berries. The number will be greatly increased during the course of the next few days. The men who pick the strawberries in June and the raspberries in July, on the Hudson River fruit farms, are composed of two classes—confirmed tramps of all nationalities, and Germans, who, from the force of circumstances, have been compelled to wander over the country, looking for and obtaining a month's work where they could find it. The reckless tramps, who "don't care a —— for anything or anybody," rarely or ever work more than a day at a time. They beg or steal their food, and what money they earn is spent in purchasing alcohol, which they dilute and drink. These men usually change their location every second day, and the likelihood is that the Government cares little whether or not they are enumerated in the census. The Germans, as a rule, are hard-working but improvident fellows. They pick through the entire season, in some instances for the same producer year after year. The Germans, the census-takers say, will not be enumerated, because they have no residence at any place in this country.

A reporter for THE TIMES talked to-day with an intelligent German picker at Marlborough. The picker spoke English fluently, and his story presents the tramp problem in a new phase. The German alluded to, spoke for himself and fellows when he said: "We are forever on the go. We know no such place as home in America, and many of us never will. Nearly all of us were fairly educated in Germany, and served apprenticeships as book-keepers and store clerks. All of the fellows picking berries here came to this country soon after the panic. We were not able to speak English, and, even if we could have done so, there were no vacancies. Merchants were discharging instead of hiring help. After a time our money, which we brought over with us, was all used up. Since then we have been tramping around year after year."

"Have you a regular route, or do you go where you think you can find work?"

"We have a regular beat. During the latter part of May a number of the men here pick peas in Burlington and Camden Counties, in New-Jersey. The peas are picked in half-bushel baskets, for which the picker is paid 15 cents. On an average a good man can pick from 10 to 12 baskets a day. We also pick strawberries in New-Jersey, and are paid by the quart—3¼ cents. The strawberry crop in Jersey was poor, and for that reason we had to leave early."

"What do you do after the strawberries have been gathered?"

"Tramp it up here to the Hudson River fruit farms. Do I know where I was June 1? No, Sir; somewhere between New-Jersey and Ulster County. The name of the village or town I can't tell. Nights we slept in barns. I can't say how many Germans there were on the road between New-York City, New-Jersey, and the Hudson River berry farms on June 1. There might have been 700 or 800, probably more. The Germans that are here did not sleep nights with the Poormasters, nor ask for anything to eat while tramping along the road. We made some money picking berries, and bought what we wanted to eat at the stores in the villages we passed through."

"After the raspberries are picked, about July 25, what do you do then?"

"Some make tracks for the hop farms around Utica, others go to Delaware to pick peaches. Those who go to the hop country travel along slow, and by the time they reach there the hops are ready to pick. When it is a good season for hops we can make and save some money. The hops are picked in boxes, and a man used to the business can earn 75 cents a day and his board. When hop-picking is about over, the latter part of September, a good many of the boys go back to New-Jersey to pick cranberries on the meadows in Atlantic County, on the southern coast. The other hop-pickers go to Pennsylvania to husk corn. When corn-husking is through it is almost Winter. Nearly all of the fellows then go to Baltimore and hire on an oyster boat, or work as openers for the canning firms. When Spring comes we fish for shad in the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. At the close of shad fishing, peas are ready to pick in New-Jersey."

"Do the same men tramp around year after year, as you say they do?"

"Yes; I've done it for six years. I am a book-keeper, and can't find work. My appearance is against me. Who would want to hire me for a book-keeper? Out in the open air, in the sun, in all kinds of weather; sleeping in barns and sheds makes a man rough and uncouth. What polish he ever possessed is soon rubbed off. If we had been taught a trade, or had been brought up on a farm, our condition would be different. A number of the pickers who were here two years ago are now employed in the iron-works and coal mines in Lehigh and Berks Counties, Penn. They have steady work, and receive from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day. The men who are on the go year after year have no home. They never vote, and have no stated occupation. At best it's a dog's life, but it's better than tramping around begging or stealing clothes and food. What clothes we have we buy, and what we eat we pay for. I never asked a man in my life for anything to eat."

The German berry-pickers, as a rule, are quiet and industrious. They rarely or never save money, spending it as they earn it for food and lager beer. A low estimate of the number of men now picking fruit, and those who are on the way for that purpose to the berry farms along the river, would be 1,000. Not one of that number will be enumerated in the present census. This floating population, men who have no homes, and who are "forever on the go," is a contingency which has not been anticipated nor provided for in the census enumeration of 1880.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

A REVIEW OF THE MARKET DURING THE PAST WEEK.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade during the past week, says: "In consequence of the showers, the wheat crop has gained strength, is growing rapidly, and is now coming into ear in the earlier districts. At the market on Monday, the first ears shown were grown in Sussex, from red Winter American. Unless there is some unexpected change, the harvest prospect is fairly promising. The deliveries of English wheat at the provincial markets have been less than half of those of the corresponding week last year. They were also very meagre at Mark-lane. Holders show considerable firmness, which prevented any decline being caused by the improved appearance of the growing crop. Imports of foreign into London have been moderate. There was an unusually small proportion of American. Arrivals of Indian have begun, and assume an increased proportion, which bids fair to compensate largely for the contracted Russian export. Business during the week was quiet, and prices of most descriptions were unchanged. Red Winter American improved 6d. per quarter in consequence of small offerings. Relative to the announced intention of the American Ring to force up the price of red Winters before the end of June, the probability of a material advance is remote, as the London trade has hitherto shown extreme disinclination to follow the American speculative fluctuations. Arrivals at ports of call have been very moderate. The demand for wheat was less active in consequence of the favorable weather and buyers having supplied themselves freely. Both red Winters and No. 2 Spring declined slightly. The coast is now bare of maize, the nominal value being about 25s. 6d. Buyers of wheat for shipment, despite lower offerings from America, continue very reserved. There is a moderate demand for maize at about the late rates. The sales of English wheat last week were 27,886 quarters at 45s. 7d., against 49,747 quarters at 41s. 7d. for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for week ending May 29 were 722,281 hundred-weight of wheat and 130,186 hundred-weight of flour."

DECISION IN THE BELDEN CASES.

ALBANY, June 8.—Justice Westbrook to-day rendered a decision in the case of the Attorney General against Dennison, Belden & Company, to set aside the judgement on the following grounds: First, there can be no recovery of a judgement against the State for a demand existing against it either by a direct suit therefor or by setting it up as a counter claim or set-off. Second, the clerk had no power to enter the judgement without an order of the court authorizing it, which he had not. The decision justifies the action of the Attorney-General in taking the case directly to the Court of Appeals instead of having a new trial, by showing that under the decision of that court there could have been no recovery by the State on such action. It is accompanied by an exhaustive opinion.

THE WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 7.—Another swindle by the "Ring" in Warren County has been discovered, and it proves to be so bare-faced that even the organ of the Democratic Party, and the usual supporter of the "Ring," denounces it. In settling with Cummins, one of the jail-birds, a bill for $676 for architectural work on the new Court-house was presented. The committee who had the matter in charge allowed it to be paid, although it appears that no such services were rendered. The amount set forth in the bill was paid by Cummins to Douglas Smith, of Newark. It was paid in Hackettstown; was in cash, because Smith did not care to take the Collector's check for it. John M. Wyckoff and John W. Dean, two of the old "Ring," were in the town at the time, and the money was divided between them. It is generally considered a gross fraud upon the county, and the honest citizens are aroused to a high pitch of indignation at the easy way in which the Ring men procure the payment of sums fraudulently claimed.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

SALE OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON—THE ROCHESTER STATE LINE RECEIVERSHIP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—The whole property and franchise of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad was sold to-day at auction under a decree of foreclosure of mortgage, to H. B. Plant, President of the Southern Express Company, for $300,300. The terms require the immediate payment of all undisputed claims reported by the Referee, and the latter's costs and fees, amounting to $50,000. The bonds and coupons entitled to priority by the decision of the State Supreme Court, soon to be rendered, may be used in payment of the credit portion of the purchase money, payable in one year.

The purchasing syndicate have organized a new company with a capital stock of $500,000, and chosen the following-named Directors to serve for one year: H. B. Plant, William Cutting, W. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, W. H. Brawley, C. G. Memminger, and A. F. Ravenel. The last three are Charleston men. Mr. Plant will be President of the company. The road will immediately be put in complete repair and thoroughly equipped. This, with the early completion of the road from Way Cross to Jacksonville, which is now being rapidly pushed forward, will establish a first-class coast line from Florida to New-York.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7.—In the case of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Alabama, an application was made by Johnson and Stewart, Trustees, to Chief-Justice Brickell, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Brickell refused to grant the appeal, on the ground of no Federal question being involved. Last week the application was renewed and submitted to Chief-Justice Waite, of the United States Court, at Washington. He granted a writ of error, but refused the application for a supersedeas and postponement of the sale under the decree heretofore rendered. The road will be sold on June 14.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—W. S. Bissell, attorney for the Buffalo and South-western Railway, denies the reported consolidation of that road with the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Road, but says that such a proposition has been made, which will be considered at the meeting of the Directors on July 6.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In the Senate, to-day, the bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits from $2 50 to $1 25 per acre was discussed and passed.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 7.—A special dispatch from Opelika, Ala., to the *Enquirer-Sun* says: "The Savannah and Memphis Railroad, running 60 miles from Opelika to Goodwater, was resold this morning to Oliver H. Palmer, Mason Young, and H. W. Sibley, of New-York, for $834,500, and was bought for the bondholders."

ALBANY, June 7.—The motion made some time ago by the Attorney-General for a Receiver for the Rochester State Line Railroad was argued to-day by Attorney-General Ward, and his deputy, Mr. Ruggles, in favor of the motion, and Mr. Harris in opposition. The Attorney-General asked the appointment of William H. Crannell, of Rochester. Justice Westbrook took the matter under advisement.

OBJECTIONS TO CANAL ITEMS.

THE GOVERNOR DISAPPROVES OF SEVERAL CHARGES IN THE ACT APPROPRIATING MONEY FOR CERTAIN EXPENSES.

ALBANY, June 7.—Gov. Cornell to-day filed with the Secretary of State a memorandum of objections to various items in the bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the collection of tolls, superintendence, ordinary repairs, and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1, 1880, and to provide for a contingent deficiency in the revenues of the canals for the calendar year 1880. The items objected to are as follows: For dredging Ohio Basin, Buffalo, $9,000; for dredging Erie Basin, Buffalo, $10,000; for protecting the culvert under the Erie Canal at Brockport, $1,000; for opening, straightening, and clearing out the channel of the 18-mile creek in the Town of Royalton, Niagara County, $3,000; for to pay an award made by the Canal Appraisers in favor of Harriet Jenkins, $725 55; for excavating a ditch on the Birme side of the Erie Canal, between the first culvert east of Jordan and the culvert near the Shanty Point bridge, $800; for cleaning out the State ditches in the northern part of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, $5,000; for the construction of a swing-bridge over Oswego Canal, Syracuse, in Salina-street, $12,000; for extending sewer under the Erie Canal and to Squaw Island at Black Rock, Buffalo, $30,000; for cleaning out, excavating the bottom, repairing the banks and dam, and for deepening the channel at such points as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Tonawanda dam and feeder to the Erie Canal, in the County of Orleans, $4,000; for raising and repairing road-bed in the Town of Fort Ann, $1,300; for drainage of lands belonging to Isaac N. Cole, $1,000; for building a dam across Beaver River and across Independence River, $7,710 28.

The Governor says that all the above items are objected to and not approved for the reason that the Superintendent of Public Works already possesses abundant authority of law for all expenditures for the canals, which can be made in conformity with the Constitution. If any of the objects named in these several items are legitimate charges against the canal funds, they can be provided for by the Superintendent without the enactment of the discretionary authority above given. If they do not come within this category, the items should not be incorporated in the law.

A DUEL NEAR RICHMOND.

THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG SHOT IN THE CHIN BY COL. THOMAS SMITH.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7.—The acting Police Justice to-day issued warrants for the arrest of E. C. Elam, editor of the *Whig*, and Col. Thomas Smith, son of ex-Gov. William Smith, on the charge of engaging in a duel, and Joseph B. Walters, business manager of the *Whig*, and Gen. W. H. Payne, for encouraging and promoting the duel. The meeting took place yesterday morning near this city, almost on the identical ground where the fatal McCarty-Mordecai duel occurred several years ago. Elam fell at the first fire, his opponent's ball taking effect in the centre of the chin, splitting the bone and fracturing the right jawbone. The wound is severe, but not considered dangerous. The warrants were served on Mr. Elam and his alleged second, Mr. Walters, but the condition of Elam precluding removal he was paroled. Walters was arrested, but subsequently bailed in $1,000 for his appearance at the Police Court next Saturday. Col. Smith and his party have not been arrested. It is reported that immediately after the duel they proceeded in the direction of West Point, where they intended to take steamer for Baltimore, thus getting beyond the jurisdiction of the State authorities.

The meeting had its origin in an article which appeared in the *Whig* last Tuesday, headed "Political Poems," and which denounced in unmeasured terms the Funders, or so much of the Conservative Party as had utterly repudiated the old name, under which it had masqueraded and assumed a new style—the Democratic Party of Virginia. This denunciation embraced all the leaders since 1860, and included the Governor of Virginia, William Smith, who was chief executive officer at the close of the war, hence the implication of his son in the present affair. Col. Smith and Gen. Payne have been in the city since Friday, but the details of the affair were so privately conducted that nothing was publicly known of the meeting until this morning.

TROUBLE IN A POST OFFICE.

DISHONESTY AND LOOSE METHODS IN THE OFFICE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—W. G. Lawton, a colored mail carrier, was brought before United States Commissioner Hagood to-day charged with robbing the mail. From the evidence of Special Agent Redmond, two local detectives, and several citizens, it appears that Lawton's dishonesty was di covered by means of decoy letters, several of w ich, as well as the marked bills they contained, were found in his pockets at the time of arrest. Lawton, who confessed his guilt, belongs to a respectable colored family, and has hitherto been much liked. His downfall is attributed to entanglements with the opposite sex. In default of $2,500 bail, he was committed to jail. The examination revealed an alarming state of affairs. During the past six months nearly $3,000 in money and drafts was lost from the Charleston Post Office, and many other losses, varying in amounts, were reported prior to that time. Letters were also delivered in a promiscuous manner, without regard to ownership, which frequently led to unpleasant situations. It is also said that another colored carrier, named Morgan, was discovered opening letters some time ago, and that the Postmaster merely caused a restitution of the money abstracted, without reporting the facts to the department or taking other steps to punish him for the offense. These revelations have been of more importance on account of improper appointments and the extremely loose way of doing business, and steps will probably be taken to induce the President to consent to a change in the Postmastership.

THE SUSPECTED CUBAN TRANSPORT.

MONTREAL, June 7.—P. Rafferty, foreman for Hall & Co., lumber-dealers, on whose behalf, in Hochelaga, the Atalaya was loaded with lumber, says: "I stowed the ship with lumber; there is no grain in her. I objected to putting the lumber into her, as the ship was damp from molasses. The Captain said that, as he took the lumber on the ship's account, it was none of my business. I accordingly loaded her. Nothing of a suspicious character was put on board; any cartridges stowed away in her would be useless on account of damp. In the poop we left a space of four feet, which they told me was for the ship's stores. In this hole and the cabin are the only places I think it possible for any arms or other material to be put. They have a good supply of rope."

RACING MATTERS ABROAD.

RESULTS OF THE PARIS CONTEST—ENTRIES FOR THE ASCOT RACES.

PARIS, June 7.—At the race for the Grand Prize of Paris, at Longchamps, yesterday, Abbot, Muscadin, La Flandrie, Giveur, and Pergolese did not start. The betting at the start was six to four on Robert the Devil, and three to one against Beauminet. The race was won in a common canter. Poulet was fifth, Pacific sixth, Arbitre seventh, Versigny eighth, Milan II. ninth, Boum tenth. Time—3:31. The weather was wet and cold.

LONDON, June 7.—Count Lagrange's b. c. Milan was third in the race for the Grand Prize at Paris yesterday—not Mr. H. Jennings's ch. c. Milan II., as at first announced.

The following is a list of the probable starters for the Ascot Stakes to-morrow: Prince Soltykoff's Thurio, 5 years old, 9 stone, (Jockey, Rossiter;) Mr. F. Gretton's Westbourne, 4 years old, 8 stone 6 pounds, (Cannon;) Mr. R. Jardine's ch. c. Teviotdale, 3 years old, 5 stone 10 pounds, (Kellet;) Mr. J. Hayhoe's b. c. The Star, 3 years old, 5 stone 7 pounds, (Greaves;) Lord Rosebery's Moorefoot, 5 years old, 7 stone 11 pounds, (Constable;) Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. h. Attalus, 5 years old, 7 stone 5 pounds, (Lemaire;) Count F. de Lagrange's Prologue, 4 years old, 7 stone 5 pounds, (Sherratt;) Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. c. Wallenstein, 3 years old, 7 stone, (Weston;) Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's School Boy, 3 years old, 5 stone 12 pounds, (Hopper.) The following is the latest betting on the above-named event: Six to one against Thurio, five to one against Westbourne, two to one against Teviotdale, ten to one against The Star. The odds against any of the others is much greater.

Mr. Lorillard's horses Parole, Sly Dance, Falsetto, Iroquois, and Boreas have arrived at Ascot Heath.

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. J., June 7.—In a fit of temporary insanity, caused, it is supposed, by unfortunate speculations in Wall-street, James Creedwell hanged himself yesterday to a rafter in his barn. The dead man was in good circumstances and much respected. He leaves a large family.

All true fellows worthily point to the "Hub Punch" as an article of such rare and exceeding merit as to deserve a place on on every *sideboard*. Its agreeable tonic properties and delicious flavor, either hot or cold, are the natural results of the careful selection of ingredients and skillful compounding by the proprietors, C. H. Graves & Sons, of Boston. Sold in New-York by all leading grocers, wine merchants, and druggists, and soda-water stands.—*Exchange.*

ON ICE.—Luxurious and healthful. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for Invalids and Convalescents. TARRANT & Co., Sole Agents. Beware of counterfeits.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Balloting for President; The Work of the President Makers; Party Strife in England; The Seamy Side of Life; A Serious Hazing Scrape; The News at Washington; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Agricultural Matters; Irrigation of Grass Lands; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and Full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Congress Water.

This famous water is a well-known specific for constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Other *coarse-crude mineral waters, domestic and foreign,* not only aggravate such disorders when they exist, but, being *irritants,* positively induce them by their effect on the mucous membrane. *All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants* may be known by their *acrid-acid-like aftertaste.* Sold in bottles only by leading druggists, grocers, and hotels. CONGRESS AND EMPIRE SPRING CO., Saratoga, N. Y.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment. Forty years' practical experience. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., at Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No up-town branch.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach, will open JUNE 10, 1880.

"Alderney Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DE FOREST—SMITH.—At Christ Church, Media, Penn., on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. James W. Robins, D. D., WM. H. DE FOREST, Jr., of New-York, to HARRIET J., daughter of the late Thomas M. Smith, of Leiperville, Delaware County, Penn.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—At Keokuk, Iowa, suddenly, on June 4, 1880, AARON B. BELKNAP, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 11th-st., on Wednesday morning, June 9, at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BENTLEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 7, at Brooklyn, Long Island, J. SELINA, wife of William N. Bentley, and daughter of the late Thomas Storm.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 65 Remsen-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., on the following morning.

DE VOE.—On Saturday, June 5, SARAH ELIZABETH WEBB, wife of James De Voe, and daughter of the late Isaac and Phoebe Webb, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Buckhout, Fordham, [illegible] 186th-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, the 8th, at 2:30 P. M.

EGBERT.—Sunday, June 6, of scarlatina and cerebral meningitis, ANNA R., youngest daughter of Barbara A. and the late Edward Egbert, in her 21st year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 323 West 127th-st., on Tuesday, June 8, at 4 P. M.

FROST.—On Sunday, June 6, FLORENCE ADELINA, wife of Frank Frost, and daughter of Matthew Hall, aged 28 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 17 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GODWIN.—At Bremen, Germany, on May 19, SAMUEL GODWIN, of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Bedford-av. and Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 8, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No flowers.

KERFOOT.—In Pittsburg, Penn., on Sunday, June 6, the Rev. A. A. KERFOOT, only son of the Bishop of Pittsburg.

LANSING.—In Brooklyn, June 7, 1880, JULIA FOWLER, wife of Edward B. Lansing.

Remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

PENNINGTON.—On Sunday, 6th inst., at Newark, N. J., FRANCIS, son of J. P. and the late F. H. Pennington, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 2 West Park-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 10th, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

RAINSFORD.—On Sunday, June 6, of typhoid fever, JOHN C., younger son of Rosa E. and the late George H. Rainsford, in his 22d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-av. and 55th-st., on Thursday, June 10, at 11 A. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SHEAR.—At Cedar Keys, Fla., Sunday, May 30, of heart disease, LEROY M. SHEAR, formerly of New-York City, in the 55th year of his age.

SUTTON.—On Sunday night, June 6, at his late residence, No. 260 East 14th-st., GEORGE D. SUTTON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Effingham B. Sutton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 10 A. M.

WATSON.—In Paris, June 5, JOHN MAY WATSON, of New-York.

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100.....a.c.2.05		10.....a.c.6.50		150.....a.c.2.75	

MONDAY, June 7—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a very buoyant market, and while throughout the day, the occasional reactions incidental to a healthy upward movement took place, they were generally followed by renewed purchases and a still further advance. It was quite evident that the improvement was not due to artificial manipulation. The prophets of evil, to be sure, endeavor to make out that the strength of the market is almost, if not entirely, based on the covering of short contracts, but this explanation of the rise cannot be accepted, as it is now well known that many prominent houses availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the low quotations recently current to make heavy purchases for the long account. Among the stocks which figured prominently in the advance to-day were the coal shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, the Granger stocks, Erie, and Wabash Pacific, the improvement in these shares ranging from 1 to 5 ⅌ cent. Western Union exhibited marked strength, and appearances clearly indicate that holders of the stock are beginning to estimate at their true value the reports inimical to the company constantly circulated by the bears for speculative effect, and to understand the motives which actuated the authors of them. The outlook for the coal properties is said to be very encouraging, and former holders who parted with their shares when the Reading Company suspended, are now in the market as buyers. Among the miscellaneous stocks, Nashville Chattanooga advanced 7, Manhattan Elevated 8¼, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph 2⅝ ⅌ cent. on the day's transactions. Investment shares were strong at advancing quotations, Rock Island leading, with an improvement of 5 ⅌ cent. Canada Southern was an exception to the general market, and declined 3 ⅌ cent. The remainder of the list closed strong, with an upward tendency.

The consolidation of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company with the Buffalo and South-western Railroad Company will, it is expected, inure greatly to the advantage of both these corporations, and also benefit the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the completion of whose third rail of 500 miles will put it in perfect relation with other narrow-gauge lines.

The transactions aggregated 376,149 shares, including 59,500 Erie, 38,900 Lake Shore, 35,500 Wabash, 32,500 Western Union, 20,800 St. Paul, 27,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,000 New-Jersey Central, 13,200 North-west, 11,800 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 11,200 Kansas and Texas, 10,200 Nashville Chattanooga, 6,600 Iron Mountain, 6,200 Pacific Mail, 5,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,300 Manhattan, 5,200 New-York Central, 4,700 Union Pacific, 4,100 Michigan Central, 3,800 Lake Erie and Western, 3,000 Marietta and Cincinnati, 2,500 Delaware and Hudson, 2,500 Northern Pacific, 2,100 Canada Southern, and 3,000 Ontario and Western.

North-west declined from 69¾ to 61¾, and advanced to 66⅝; St. Paul fell off from 79⅝ to 78⅝, and rose to 79⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 74¾ to 73¾, sold up to 76, reacted to 75¾, and recovered to 76⅝; Delaware and Hudson declined from 63¾ to 62⅝, advanced to 63⅝, and reacted to 63⅛; New-Jersey Central fell off from 58⅝ to 57⅝, and rose to 61⅛; Reading sold down from 21¼ to 20⅝, and advanced to 21⅛; Erie advanced from 33½ to 35; do. preferred from 53⅛ to 55⅛; Pacific Mail receded from 34¼ to 33⅝, rose to 34⅝, and reacted to 34⅛; Lake Shore rose from 98⅝ to 101⅝; Western Union declined from 93⅝ to 92⅛, advanced to 94⅝, and reacted to 94⅛; Wabash Pacific sold up from 31⅝ to 34⅛; do. preferred from 69⅝ to 73⅛, the latter closing at 63⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 28⅝ to 29⅝, and reacted to 29⅛; do. preferred advanced from 69⅝ to 70⅝; Ohio and Mississippi sold up from 26 to 27⅝, closing at 27⅝; do. preferred rose from 70⅝ to 71; Kansas and Texas advanced from 30⅛ to 32⅝, reacted to 32, and recovered to 32⅝; Iron Mountain sold up from 42⅛ to 43⅝, and closed at 43⅝; Nashville Chattanooga declined from 58 to 52⅝, rose to 59, and reacted to 58; Manhattan advanced from 99⅝ to 31⅝; New-York Central from 126⅝ to 127⅝; Michigan Central receded from 61⅝ to 61, and rose to 64⅝; Canada Southern receded from 57 to 54; Union Pacific fell off from 87⅛ to 87⅛, and advanced to 88⅝; Lake Erie and Western sold up from 25 to 26, and reacted to 25; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred rose from 8⅛ to 10, and receded to 9⅝; do. Second preferred advanced from 6⅝ to 6⅝, and closed at 6⅝; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 38 to 40, and reacted to 39⅝; C., C. and I. C. sold up from 13⅝ to 14⅝, and reacted to 13⅝; Northern Pacific rose from 25 to 26⅛, and closed at 25.

The money market worked very easily throughout the day, the prevailing rate for call loans on pledge of stock collateral being 3 ⅌ cent. The extreme quotations were 3 and 3½ ⅌ cent. Loans were made on Government bonds at 2 ⅌ cent. Time loans are unchanged. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@6 ⅌ cent. The following were the rates at domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ⅛ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 100 premium, bank 250 premium; Chicago, 25c. discount; and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were steady for new 4s at 111¼; ¼ ⅌ cent higher for 4½s, at 112, and ¼ ⅌ cent. higher for 5s, at 106¼. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 33¾ to 34¼; do. consolidated Seconds from 84 to 84¼; Illinois Central from 103¾ to 104¼; Pennsylvania from 51 to 51⅛; Reading from 10⅝ to 11; New-York Central from 128 to 128⅛; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds from 26 to 26⅛; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts declined from 103 to 102. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 3-16d. ⅌ ounce. The Bank of England gained £52,000 on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 82c. 75a. to 82c. 85c., and reacted to 82c. 60c. Exchange on London was marked up to 25f. 24½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady, with a fair demand for bills, chiefly in settlement of credits. No change was made in the nominal asking quotations, but the rates for actual business were a shade firmer at $4 86 to $4 86½ for 60-day bills, $4 89¼ to $4 89½ for demand, $4 86½ to $4 87 for cable transfers, and $4 84½ to $4 85 for commercial bills.

Government bonds were quiet, but firm, on a small volume of business. Railroad bonds were strong and active, Erie consolidated Seconds and Kansas and Texas Seconds being most prominent in the dealings. Some large amounts of the former changed hands during the day, the bonds selling up from 83¾ to 83¾, and closing at 83⅝; do funded 5s advanced from 76 to 77¾; Kansas and Texas Firsts from 102¾ to 103⅝; do. Seconds from 58¾ to 59⅝; Texas Pacific incomes from 57 to 61⅝; Boston, Hartford, and Erie Firsts from 36¾ to 37⅛; Canada Southern guaranteed Firsts from 89 to 89⅝; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts from 83 to 84; do. incomes from 33½ to 36; Central Iowa Firsts from 66⅝ to 68⅛; Great Western Seconds from 68⅝ to 69⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles from 107 to 109; Iron Mountain Seconds from 98⅝ to 99⅝; do. do. preferred incomes from 68⅛ to 70⅛; New-York Elevated Firsts from 113⅝ to 115⅝; Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s from 106 to 107; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie incomes from 63 to 65; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented from 99⅝ to 99⅝; Mobile and Ohio first debentures from 69 to 70; do. Second do. from 36¼ to 36⅝; New-Jersey Central adjustments from 104 to 105; do. incomes from 73¾ to 74; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes from 50 to 51; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts consolidated from 57⅝ to 59; St. Louis and San Francisco, Class A, from 88¼ to 91¼; St. Paul Consols from 112⅝ to 114¼; do. 8s from 127⅛ to 130¼; Wabash Seconds from 99 to 99⅛; do. convertibles from 93 to 93⅛; Kansas Pacific Firsts (J. and D.) declined from 114 to 113¾; Lake Erie and Western Firsts from 93 to 93⅝; Morris and Essex Seconds from 114 to 115¼. In State bonds, South Carolina non-fundables advanced to 4⅝, and District of Columbia 3.65s were firm at 97 for coupons.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1880.

Receipts	$1,301,011 [illegible]
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, gold	[illegible]
Balance, notes	$5,018,268 [illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 6s, 1907, coupon	109⅝	109⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¼	103¼
Adams Express	112¼	111
American Express	55	55¼
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110
Alton and Terre Haute	15	15
Alton and Terre Haute pref	27¼	27¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	37	39⅝
American Dist. Telegraph	78	78⅝
Boston Water Power		
Boston & Lake Shore	39¼	41
Boston Land Company	114	114
B., C. R. and Northern	93	94½
Canton	52	52
Canada Southern	57	54
Climax Mining	74	74
Colorado Coal and Iron	50	50
Central Arizona	2⅝	2⅝
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	22	22
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	67	67½
Cleveland and Pitts.	128	128
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	34¼	34
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	18	18
C., C. and I. C.	13⅝	13⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	113	113⅝
Chicago and Alton	107	107
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	49	49
Chicago and North-west	61¼	66⅝
Chicago and North-west pref.	79⅝	79⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	24⅝	24⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	109	109
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	107	108
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113	113
Consolidation Coal	30	30
Cumberland coal	6⅝	6⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	74⅝	76
Delaware and Hudson Canal	63⅝	63⅝
Dexter Mining	16	16
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28	29⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	69⅝	69⅝
Harlem	139	139
Homestake Mining	30	30
Houston and Texas	30	30
Illinois Central	103⅝	103⅝
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	22⅝	22⅝
Central Pacific	6⅝	6⅝
Ohio Central	17¼	17
Keokuk and Des Moines	8	8
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	26⅝	26⅝
Lake Shore	101⅝	101⅝
Lafayette and Western	18	18
La Plata	4½	4½
Louisville and Nashville	134	134⅝
Little Pittsburg	1	1
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	30	30
Manhattan Railroad	99⅝	31¼
Mariposa	8	8
Mariposa pref.	15	15
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	10	10
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	6⅝	6⅝
Michigan Central	61	64⅝
Mobile and Ohio	14⅝	15
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	32⅝	32⅝
Morris and Essex	106⅝	106⅝
Maryland Coal	1⅝	1⅝
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	58	59
New Central Coal	20	21
New-Jersey Central	58⅝	61⅛
New-York Central	127⅝	127⅝
New-York and New-Haven	168	168
New-York Elevated	113⅝	113⅝
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	25⅝	26
New-York, Lake Erie and West. pref.	53⅝	53⅝
Northern Pacific	24⅝	26⅛
Northern Pacific pref.	47	47⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	70	70⅝
Ontario Mining	12⅝	12⅝
Ontario Silver and Navigation	16⅝	16⅝
Pacific Mail	33⅝	34⅝
Pacesas	170	170
Quicksilver	40	40⅝
Philadelphia and Reading	20⅝	21⅛
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	112	112
Pullman Palace Car Company	114	114
Quicksilver	11	11
Quicksilver pref.	50	50
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	71	71
Rensselaer and Saratoga	121	121
Standard Mining	2⅝	2⅝
Sutro Tunnel	2⅝	2⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco	21	21
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	42⅝	42⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	95	95
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	43	43⅝
St. Louis and Cedar City	50	50
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	75	75
St. Louis, Kansas City and Western	25⅝	25⅝
Union Pacific	87⅛	88⅝
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	31⅝	34⅛
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	69⅝	73⅛
Western Union Express	100⅝	100⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92⅝	94⅛
United States Express	44	46

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	111	111	110
American Express	55¼	53¼	150
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40	38	1,400
American Dist. Telegraph	79¼	77¼	300
Boston Air Line	41	40	100
B., C. R. and Northern	94½	91¼	100
Canada Southern	57	54	3,150
Climax Mining	74	74	100
Central Arizona	2⅝	2⅝	500
Chesapeake and Ohio	18¼	17¼	900
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	35	34¼	187
Col., Chic. and Ind. Central	14⅝	13⅝	3,000
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	50	49	1,000
Chicago and North-west	66⅝	61¼	13,200
Chicago and North-west pf.	80	78⅝	300
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	108⅝	106⅝	2,000
Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul	24⅝	20⅝	20,300
Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul pref.	109	107	600
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	108	106	611
Central Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	200
Chicago and West.	78	75	37,600
Del. and Hudson Canal	63⅝	61⅝	2,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	29⅝	28⅝	11,800
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	70⅝	69⅝	5,600
Homestake Mining	30	30	100
Illinois Central	104⅛	103	610
Lake Shore	101⅝	98⅝	38,900
Lake Erie and Western	26	25	3,800
Louisville and Nashville	135⅝	130⅝	300
Little Pittsburg	1	1	200
Manhattan Railroad	81⅝	80	5,300
Marietta and Cin. 1st pref.	10	8⅝	3,000
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	9⅝	6⅝	700
Michigan Central	64⅝	61	4,100
Mobile and Ohio	15	14⅝	600
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	32⅝	30⅝	11,200
Morris and Essex	106⅝	106⅝	400
Maryland Coal	1⅝	1⅝	100
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	59	52⅝	10,200
New Central Coal	21	21	100
New-York Central	128	126⅝	13,000
New-York Central	61⅝	58⅝	6,200
New-York, L. E. and West.	26	25	58,200
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	55⅝	53⅝	1,300
Northern Pacific	26⅛	25	1,600
Northern Pacific pref.	47⅝	46⅝	600
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	26	5,800
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	71	70⅝	800
Ontario and Western	19⅝	17⅝	3,000
Ohio Central	17⅝	17	100
Pacific Mail	34⅝	33⅝	6,200
Philadelphia and Reading	21⅛	20⅝	20,000
Quicksilver pref.	51	50	1,000
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	71	71	200
Standard Mining	2⅝	2⅝	100
Sutro Tunnel	2⅝	2⅝	500
St. Louis and San Francisco	21	21	100
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	42⅝	42⅝	300
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	95	95	100
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	43	43⅝	3,000
St. Louis and Cedar City	50	50	100
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	75	75	100
Union Pacific	88⅝	87⅛	4,700
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	34⅛	31⅝	35,500
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	73⅛	69⅝	11,100
Western Union Express	100⅝	100⅝	100
Western Union Telegraph	94⅛	92⅝	32,500
United States Express	46	44	100
Total sales			376,149

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅝	.....
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109⅝	.....
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	112⅝	113⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	112⅝	113⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅝	110
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109⅝	110
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109⅝	109⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅝	109⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	102⅝	103
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	103
United States currency 6s, 1895	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1896	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1897	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1898	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1899	128	.....
United States currency 6s, 1900	128	.....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London—		
60-days sight	8 4 87 @ 8 4 90	8 4 90 @ 8 4 93
Demand	8 4 89 @ 8 4 92	8 4 92 @ 8 4 95
Cable transfers	8 4 90 @ 8 4 93	8 4 93 @ 8 4 96
Commercial	8 4 [illegible] @ 8 4 [illegible]	8 4 [illegible] @ 8 4 [illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	8 4 [illegible] @ 8 4 [illegible]	8 4 [illegible] @ 8 4 [illegible]
Paris francs—		
60-days sight	5 18¾ @ 5 18⅝	5 18⅝ @ 5 18⅝
Demand	5 16¾ @ 5 16⅝	5 16⅝ @ 5 16⅝
Cable transfers	5 15 @ 5 14⅝	5 14⅝ @ 5 14⅝
Commercial	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]
Swiss francs—		
60-days sight	5 18¾ @ 5 18⅝	5 18⅝ @ 5 18⅝
Demand	5 16¾ @ 5 16⅝	5 16⅝ @ 5 16⅝
Reichsmarks—		
60-days sight	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Demand	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Commercial	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Commercial, 3 days	94 @ 94⅝	95 @ 95⅝
Guilders—		
60-days sight	40 @ 40⅛	40⅛ @ 40⅛
Demand	40 @ 40⅛	40⅛ @ 40⅛
Commercial, 3 days	40 @ 40⅛	40⅛ @ 40⅛

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class 4, 2 to 5	57½	N. C. 6s, A. O.	38½
Ala., class 5, act	60	N. C. 6s, O. & J.	38½
Ala., class 5, act	60	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	38½
Ala., class 5, act	60	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	38½
Ark. 6s, L. R. & F. S.	77	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	110
Ark. 6s, Memphis	70	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	110
Ark. 6s, L. R. & Ft. S.	5	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	110
Ark. 6s, L. R. & R.	5	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	110
Ark. 6s, L. R. & N. O.	5	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	110
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.	5	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	110
Cons. 6s, 1892	100	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	110
Cons. 6s, 1892	100	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	110
Ga. 7s, c.	110	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	110
Ga. 7s, mid.	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ga. 7s, new	110⅝	Ohio 6s, '86	112
Ill. 6s, coupon	110	Tenn. 6s, old	36
Ill. 6s, registered	100	Tenn. 6s, new	36
La. 6s	109	Tenn. 6s, 1900	36
La. 7s, con.	99½	Va. 6s, 1866	41
La. 7s, ext.	99	Va. 6s, C.	39
Mo. 6s, due '87 or '89	103	Va. 6s, B.	39
Mo. 6s, due '92	105	Va. 6s, 1871	39
Mo. 6s, due '94	105½	Va. 6s, 1905	39
Mo. 6s, due '87	105½	Va. 6s, new	39
Mo. 6s, due '88	105½	Va. 6s, 2d	39
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	105	Va. 6s, deferred	5
Mo. 6s, gold, due '95	109	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	97
Mo., H. & St. J. due '86	107	Dis. Col. 5s	98
N. C. 6s, c., '68-'98	38½	Dis. Col. r.	96

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st, 7s	90	M. & C. 1st 7s	100
Iowa C. & W. 1st 7s	102½	Mich. C. 6s, 7s	102½
Iowa C. & W. 1st 7s	102½	Mich.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
[illegible]
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
[illegible]
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, June 19, 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL......Thursday, June 24, 8 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL......Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 149 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, June 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, June 26, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Thursday, July 1, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Thursday, July 8, 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP WEEKLY.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers Belgenland, June 12, 8 A. M. | Rhynland, June 19, 9 A. M.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $70 and $90. Second Cabin, $60 and $65. Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $17.50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 55 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, Jouclas...Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle...Wednesday, June 16, 11:30 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, June 23, 5 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Hohenstaufen, W., June 9 | GEN. WERDER, W., June 16
NECKAR......Sat., June 12 | ODER......Sat., June 19
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin......$100
Second Cabin......60
Steerage......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, June 10, 8 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA......Thursday, June 17, 12 M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $100 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria...June 12, 8 A. M. | Circassia...June 26, 8 A. M.
Ethiopia...June 19, 2 P. M. | Devonia...July 3, 2 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria...June 12, 8 A. M. | Alsatia...June 19, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA......Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
BOTHNIA......Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.
ABYSSINIA......Wednesday, June 23, 3 P. M.
GALLIA......Wednesday, June 30, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER......June 10 | WIELAND......June 24
SUEVIA......June 17 | FRISIA......July 1
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., | C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
St'rs leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM......Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN......Wednesday, June 2
AMSTERDAM......Wednesday, June 9
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Thursday, June 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO......About July 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, July 3, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT......Wednesday, June 9
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON......Saturday, June 12
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.
C. D. OWENS, | GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Gen'l Agt. A. & G. R'y & W. R. R., | Ocean S. S. Co. and
315 Broadway. | Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Sat., June 12
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. & Mex.,) Wed., June 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana & Mexico), Wed., June 30
* These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 24 and July 8 for Vera Cruz via Progreso, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer ROMEO CASTLE......WEDNESDAY, June 9
Steamer CHARLESTON......SATURDAY, June 12
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote...Thursday, June 3
[illegible]......Saturday, June 12
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA......Thursday, June 24
S. S. SARATOGA......Thursday, July 1
JAMES E. WARD & CO., NO. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 5 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
[illegible]
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive at Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 5, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited), 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 6, 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:45 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6, 6:30 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 4:55, 6:05, 6:45, 7, 8:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6, 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 6:45 A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6, 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after May 31, 1880,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays 5:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 6, 6:55, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., 5:30, 6, and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, | L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. | *Gen'l Passenger Agent.*

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 5:15, 6, 8, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:30, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:05, 4:40, 4:45, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:20 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, June 3, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M., June 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1880.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Office of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company, No. 252 Broadway, New-York, June 7, 1880.
THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL and Augusta Railway Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due July 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company.
Also, at same time and place, there will be paid 1½ per cent. dividend to the holders of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company's Income Bonds on presentation of Coupon No. 3 and said payment stamped thereon. R. H. THAYER, Secretary.

Office of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1880.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. ON THE PREFERRED STOCK, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the COMMON STOCK of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after TUESDAY, June 29. The transfer-books will close June 16 and reopen June 30.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, East 42d-st., New-York, June 3, 1880.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 20th of July next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Office of the Ontario Silver Mining Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 56.
The regular monthly dividend of Fifty Cents per Share has been declared for May, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Transfer-books close on the 10th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, June 2, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY this day declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable June 15, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer-books will close on the 9th inst. and open on the 16th inst. E. R. COOK, Vice-President.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK NOS. 15,807, 15,808, 16,809, and 15,810 of one hundred shares each, in name of A. G. P. Sager, of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, have been lost. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped.
L. CHASE & CO.,
No. 33 Broad-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARKS COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Marks Cohen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of June, 1880, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 180 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
David Leventritt, Attorney for Bankrupt, 320 and 322 Broadway, N. Y. je8-law2wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DECKER C. WICKHAM and OSCAR D. WICKHAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Decker C. Wickham and Oscar D. Wickham, of Warwick, Orange County, New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 15th day of June, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of May, 1880.
my25-law3wTu* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE GASTON BARROWS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Eugene Gaston Barrows, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 1st day of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1880.
je8-law2wTu* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,70[illegible].—In the matter of DAVID B. GRANT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Monday, the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
je8-law2wTu W. R. MELVILLE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

Treasurer's Office, No. 13 William-st., New-York, June 5, 1880.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The consolidation of the capital stocks, franchises, privileges, rights, immunities, and properties of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the Iowa Southern and Missouri Northern Railroad Company, the Newton and Monroe Railroad Company, the Atlantic Southern Railroad Company, the Avoca, Macedonia and South-western Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Audubon Railroad Company, was completed on the 4th day of June, 1880. The corporate name of the new corporation is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
The holders of the shares of this company are entitled to two shares of the stock of the new corporation for every share held of the capital stock of this company. The certificates for the new stock will be issued only as the old certificates of this company are surrendered to the Secretary and Treasurer, at his office, No. 13 William-st., New-York. All dividends hereafter will be declared upon the capital stock of the consolidated corporation, and will be paid only to those who hold its certificates. It is therefore very important that the old certificates be exchanged for the new with as little delay as possible, and prior to the closing of the transfer-books, July 2, for the August dividend.
The powers of attorney on the back of each certificate now outstanding, must, before it is surrendered, be signed by the owner whose name appears in the body of the certificate, or by his or her attorney in fact, authorized by a power of attorney duly executed and filed in the office of the Secretary and Treasurer.
Powers of attorney now on file in the office of the Treasurer, authorizing the payment of dividends or the transfer of shares, will not be regarded as sufficient to authorize the payment of dividends hereafter declared, or the transfer of any shares of the consolidated corporation.
Shareholders who desire that such dividends shall be paid to, or that such shares shall be transferred by, an attorney in fact, must execute and file new powers of attorney, forms for which will be furnished on application to the Secretary and Treasurer.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE
RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7s,
DUE 1920,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
The price of the above bonds has been advanced to 95 cents and interest. The right is reserved to further advance the price from time to time without notice.

ROBINS, POWELL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
CLOSSON & HAYS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE PELICAN AND DIVES MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of the State of New-York; SILVER MINES situated at GEORGETOWN, In Griffith District, Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital Stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 Shares; Par value, $10.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Registrars of Transfers: Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
Bankers: The National Bank of the State of New-York.
OFFICERS.
NORVIN GREEN, President.
HENRY S. RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THEO. N. VAIL, Vice-President.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.
GEORGE C. WILDE, Secretary.
CLARENCE CARY, New-York, } Counsel.
JEROME F. MANNING, Worcester, Mass., }
A limited amount of stock for sale by
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
Prospectuses and information furnished upon application to above.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, General Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 11, 1880.
THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTED by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders.
Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed, this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY EXTENSION COMPANY.
New-York, May 13, 1880.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same, the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of this company will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 63 William-st., and that interest on said bonds will cease on Jan. 1, 1881.
By order of the Board of Directors.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
New-York, May 13, 1880.
Notice is hereby given that the nine per cent. notes of this company, issued for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Railroad Company of Minnesota, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 63 William-st., and that interest on said notes will cease on July 1, prox.
By order of the Board of Directors.
P. M. MYERS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Holders of bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, known as the "Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds," are hereby notified that on presenting their bonds at the office of this company, No. 63 William-st., the bonds will be stamped, releasing them from the operations of the sinking fund, and said bonds will thereafter be known as "Consolidated Bonds." JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

Horace Wilkins, Auctioneer.
FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 8, 1880, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, for account of whom it may concern, 500 shares of the FAIRFAX MINING COMPANY, par $100.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, June 7, 1880.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will close June 10 and reopen July 7, 1880. The semi-annual interest will be paid on July 1. FRED'K H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3rd day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty.—Present: The Honorable Charles L. Benedict, District Judge.—In the matter of the petition of THE STATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, (limited,) the former owner of the Steam-ship "State of Virginia."—Upon reading and filing the libel and petition of the State Steam-ship Company, (limited,) the former owner of the said steam-ship, "State of Virginia," in a cause of limitation of liability, civil and maritime, setting forth, among other things, that by reason of the facts and circumstances stated in said libel and petition, and by the general maritime law, and by the Statutes of the United States, they are entitled to and claim the benefit of the limitation of liability for the loss, destruction, damage, and injury done, occasioned, or incurred by the disaster to said steam-ship, on or about the 14th day of July, 1879, in said libel and petition mentioned, and sustained by the shippers, consignees, or owners of the cargo laden on said steam-ship, or any other person or party whatsoever, and praying this court to cause an appraisement to be had of the amount or value of the interest of said petitioner in said steam-ship at the time of said loss and damage referred to in said libel, and in her pending freight, and for the payment of such amount into court, or the giving of a stipulation, with sureties for the payment thereof, into court, whenever the same be ordered, and upon compliance by the petitioner with such order to cause a monition be issued against all persons claiming any damages or recovery against the said steam-ship or the said petitioner by reason of any loss, destruction, damage, or injury done, occasioned or incurred by reason of the disaster to said steam-ship in said libel and petition mentioned, citing them to appear before this honorable court and make due proof of their respective claims and the amount thereof, if any such claims they have, at or before a certain day by this court to be named in said writ; and if any liability be found to exist, that the court would apportion the sum for which the petitioner may be liable among the parties entitled thereto; and to make an order restraining the prosecution of all and any suit or suits against the petitioner or against the said steam-ship in respect of any such claim as is provided by the rules and practice in admiralty, and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet; and on motion of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, proctors for said petitioners, ordered, that all persons and parties interested, sustaining damage or injury by reason of the disaster aforesaid, show cause before this court, at the court-rooms thereof, in the United States Court-house in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an appraisement should not be made of the said steam-ship and her pending freight, and of the interest of the petitioner in said steam-ship, and in her pending freight for the voyage in said libel and petition mentioned, and why the petitioner should not have such other, further or different relief or order in the premises as may be meet and proper. Ordered, that notice of this order be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy hereof in the Brooklyn Daily Union and Argus, and in the New-York Times, for fourteen days prior to the return day of this order, and by causing a copy of this order to be personally served upon the proctors for the libelants in the several actions against said steam-ship mentioned in said libel and petition, and upon such other persons as the libelants procurer may be advised.
By the court. B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Clerk.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 12, 1880.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

LONG BRANCH.
THE HOWLAND HOTEL
Opens for the season June 18.
THE CENTRAL HOTEL.
New brick building, with all modern improvements, OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
A FAMILY HOTEL.
CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.
Situated near the New-York Central Railroad Station, on the crest of Murray Hill, the coolest part of the City. Families wishing to pass a few weeks in New-York will find this location desirable. All rooms en suite, most of them having a southern exposure.
Address D. S. Hammond.

CONGRESS HALL.
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Three and a Half Dollars per Day.
This splendid hotel having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will open THURSDAY, June 17.
CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
"THE MAPLEWOOD,"
BETHLEHEM, N. H. The favorite Summer resort of the Mountains; enlarged by 90 feet front; accommodates 500 guests; open in June. O. D. SEAVEY.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT, NEW-JERSEY.
MONMOUTH HOUSE.
CARLTON HOUSE,
BEACH HOUSE.
OPEN JUNE 15.
Address for Illustrated Circulars,
E. U. MALTBY, Spring Lake, N. J.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the *ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people.* Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, (FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE,) N. Y., WILL OPEN JUNE 19, 1880; first-class, with all modern improvements; fine boating and fishing. For terms, &c., address
JAMES BUNYAN, Cooperstown, N. Y., or
T. D. WINCHESTER, Astor House, New-York City.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 9; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany Day Boats.
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1.
SPECIAL RATES for the season and for June and September. Send for circulars.
BLOOMFIELD, SEEBER & TUNNICLIFF, Proprietors.

SEA GROVE HOUSE, CAPE MAY POINT.—Delightfully situated within 50 yards of beach. Five minutes by steam cars from Cape May or Philadelphia boat; Roseild's celebrated orchestra, engaged for the season; opens June 1; rates during June, $3 to $12 a week; balance of season, $12 to $18. JOHN A. HICKS, Proprietor, (formerly proprietor of Baker House,) Vineland, N. J.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 16 miles from New-York, most beautifully situated, water views, fine beach, fine drives, boating, fishing and bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily 4, 33d-st. E. R. 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point, 7:50 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. Terms $12.50 to $17.50 per week.
G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT.
Will open for the season of 1880,
THURSDAY, JUNE 17.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL
WILL BE OPENED JUNE 1, 1880.
Cottages to let. For particulars address
GOODSELL BROS., West Point, N. Y.

MORTON HOUSE,
ON THE SOUND,
AT INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN., 28 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad, AT REDUCED RATES OF FARE, will be opened for business June 17. Apply on the premises or address
J. M. MORTON, Proprietor.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL.
OPEN JUNE 15, 1880.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON,
OPENS JUNE 1.
Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. PORTER, Prop'r.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
OPENS JUNE 19.
LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and running water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; billiard-room; bathing, boating, and fishing. M. H. GERRON, Proprietor.

"LEAFY JUNE" AMID THE "BERKSHIRE HILLS."—Nature brimful of cheer and healthful rest; no malaria nor mosquitoes; mountain air, spring water, charming scenery, matchless roads and drives. BERKSHIRE HOUSE. Accommodates 100. C. TICKNOR, Proprietor, Great Barrington, Mass.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
Will open early in June. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house; beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

LONG BRANCH.
LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLATER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 12, 1880.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPular family hotel will open its ninth season June 1; parties may secure rooms by application to J. HERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages private, or in connection with the hotel.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.—PARties desiring first-class accommodations and superior board at reasonable rates, apply to E. M. BUTLER, proprietor.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,
Highland Beach, near Long Branch,
OPENS JUNE 3.
J. H. COREY, Proprietor.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., OPENS JUNE 1, 1880.
Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book.
O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. under new and efficient management, is open for the reception of guests. Modern improvements.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN REDUCE EXpenses one-half and secure good board and best society at delightful resort on the Sound. HOME CLUB ASSOCIATIONS, No. 1,251 Broadway.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y.—Two hours, Erie; a cool, healthy, delightful resort; excellent accommodations for 150; circular, with cut. OLIVER CROMWELL.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.—First class. Finest scenery and Falls in America. Send for circulars. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y. H. P. NASH, Proprietor. Twenty-fifth season. Send for illustrated circular.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NO. 269 SOUTH BROADWAY.—Mrs. CANFIELD'S cottage now open. Particulars at No. 34 West 39th-st.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR VERY PROFitable investment is found in building hotel very greatly wanted at Santa Fé, to meet constant demand since arrival of railroad. For a few days information can be had of Chief-Justice PRINCE, of New-Mexico, now in New-York, at No. 103 Broadway.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—RANGES, Refrigerators, Ice-cream Freezers, cooking utensils, &c. [illegible] E. D. BASSFORD, Nos. 40 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

INVALID, OR ONE REQUIRING EXTRA care, can have board in physician's family; references. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor—back parlor and rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board. No. 19 East 46th-st. House and location first class.

NOS. 36 AND 37 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—One parlor and third floors; private baths attached; only private tables served; Summer prices.

AT NO. 7 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—Parties, permanent or transient, will be accommodated with beautiful large rooms and excellent French cuisine.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for a family, with private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 256 WEST 24TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large second-story room; also, hall room; ample closets; all conveniences.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 12 EAST.—Rooms, with board, to transient or permanent parties, at reasonable rates. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 479, CORNER 41ST-ST.—Cool, pleasant rooms, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A nicely-furnished second-floor room to let with breakfast, to a gentleman; private family. Address OLMUTZ, Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 26 WEST 26TH-ST., ELEGANT BACHelor's apartments; entire floor, with private bath; also single rooms; near St. James Hotel and Brunswick; references.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS, ALL sizes, on each floor; extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms low for Summer months.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE; also single rooms; house and location unsurpassed. No. 7 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD IN VICINITY OF ADIRONdacks; healthy location, fine drives, grand scenery, boating, fishing, shady lawn, splendid pine grove near house; half hour of Ausable Chasm. Reference: H. G. Nichols, No. 14 Platt-st., New-York; Frank Radden, M. D., No. 161 4th-st., E. D. Brooklyn. Address JOHN F. HATCH, Locust Hall, Keeseville, Clinton County, N. Y.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH LARGE HOUSE and grounds, at Bergen Point, on the shore, very accessible by boat or rail, would let three large rooms, with board, to a family or gentlemen for the Summer. Address COUNTRY HOME, Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SUPERIOR COOL ROOMS FOR ADULTS; excellent table; large house, near Pequot Hotel, Long Island Sound; can accommodate 15; bathing, boating, fishing; no malaria; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 8, New-London, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HIGHLANDS OF HUDSON.—Health, real home comfort; first-class accommodations; terms, $7, $8, $9, and $10. Address F. M., Box No. 97, Cornwall, N. Y.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, FOUR MILES FROM DEPOT.—Pleasant house, on a farm; piazza, shade, fruit, and vegetables; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 207 6th-av., or Box No. 582, Orange, N. J.

TWO GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private family at South Orange; pleasant neighborhood; within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. Address B. S., Box No. 171 Times Office.

AT WELLS'S DOCK, OPPOSITE BARRYtown, N. Y.; table supplied from the farm; boating, fishing. For terms address H. F. MELROSE, No. 1,015 3d-av.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, and stabling for one horse wanted at the sea-shore; Monmouth Beach or vicinity preferred; accommodations must be first class. Address, with full particulars, B. H. W., Cotton Exchange.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, four children, and two nurses; must be near the water, and Jersey coast preferred. Address, with full particulars, Mr. L., No. 54 West 17th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 4, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon July 20, 1880, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn., or Jeffersonville, Ind.:
5,000 Mosquito Bars, 10,000 Axe-helves, 600 Wall Tents, 300 Wall Tent Flies, 1,000 Common Tents, 1,000 sets Wall Tent Poles, 2,500 sets Common Tent Poles, 50,000 Common Tent Pins, 10,500 Scrubbing Brushes, 500 sets Stencil Plates, 35,550 yards Shirting Flannel X heavy quality, 75,000 yards Shirting Flannel X light quality, 6,000 yards Canton Flannel.
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Penn.:
1,000 Helmets untrimmed, 1,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry, 300 Helmet Hair Plumes, light artillery, 1,000 Helmet Cords and Tassels, cavalry, 300 Helmet Cords and Tassels, light artillery, 1,600 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets, 3,300 Helmet Eagles, 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons, 5,000 Uniform Dress Caps, 4,450 Uniform Dress Pompons, 12,000 Campaign Hats, 15,000 Forage Caps, 7,500 Muskrat Caps, 7,300 pairs Muskrat Gauntlets, 50 Crescents for caps, 10,000 Cap Letters, 25,000 Cap Numbers, 10,000 Cap Cords and Tassels, [illegible] Rifles, 80 Overcoats for cooks, 65,000 pairs Woolen Stockings, 50,000 pairs Cotton Stockings, 20,000 pairs Berlin Gloves, 10,000 pairs Woolen Mittens, 2,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes, 20,000 Woolen Blankets, 300 Trumpets, 300 Trumpet Crooks, 300 Post Flags, 500 Storm and Recruiting Flags, 500 Halliards for garrison and post flags, [illegible] Cape-lining Flannel 6-4, 25,000 yards dark blue Flannel 6-4, 300 yards Facing Cloth, 14,500 yards Canvas Padding, 6,300 yards Silesia, 600 ounces Sewing-silk, 600 ounces Silk Twist, 1,144 pounds Linen Machine Thread, 15,000 Hooks and Eyes, 30,000 yards Worsted Cord, 34,000 Buckles, gilt, 235,250 yards Tape, 290,000 feet Wax Upper Leather, 41,250 feet Sheepskin Skivers, 187,500 pounds Sole Leather, 6,000 pounds Counter Leather, 3,700 pounds American Nails, ¾, No. 18 squarecut; 7,500 pounds Swedes Nails, assorted numbers, square cut; 1,500 pounds Swedes Lasting Tacks, 24-oz., large head, sharp point; 100 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 110 pounds Flax Twine, 400 pounds Machine Thread, 3-cord, No. 18, Barbour's best; 400 pounds Machine Thread, 3-cord, No. 25, Barbour's best.
Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon; and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.
For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information, apply at this office.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1880, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the east side of Norfolk-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., on lots Nos. 102, 104, and 106.
Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals will be received *only* for the entire work and materials required for the erection of the building, and must be indorsed "Proposal for the erection of a School-house on Norfolk-st., in the Thirteenth Ward." All the work is to be performed under one contract.
The work is to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1881, under a forfeiture of seventy-five dollars per day for each and every day the work remains unfinished after the said 1st day of June, 1881.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.
No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.
No substitution by the accepted contractor will be permitted without first obtaining, in writing, permission from the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.
GEORGE W. RELYEA,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
EDWARD MCCUE,
FRANCIS COAN,
Board of School Trustees Thirteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 1, 1880.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, 1880, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials for a new school-house, on the north side of East 46th-st., one hundred and thirty-five feet east of 3d-av.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."
The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.
No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.
No substitution by the accepted contractor will be permitted without first obtaining, in writing, permission from the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
EUGENE H. POMEROY,
M. THALMESSINGER,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
RICHARD KELLY,
CHARLES L. HOLT,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 3, 1880.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY WEED, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Weed & Becker Manufacturing Company, at 11 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated December, 30th, 1879.
HENRY C. WEED, } Executors.
d30-law6mTu* GEORGE L. WEED, }

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission......50 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Engagement for a limited period of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice, in his celebrated drama of
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
E. G. Gilmore, Ass't Man'r | Chas. A. Haslam, Bus. Man'r
MONDAY, June 7,
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
In the | MISS ANNIE WARD | In the
Child Stealer. | TIFFANY. | Child Stealer.
Supported by Mr. FRANK MORDAUNT and a powerful Company in the Cremorne Garden scene; Mr. Chas. Rogers and Miss Hattie Vickers will introduce their renowned specialties.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.
24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage.
188TH TIME
of
HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Manager
Every evening, Miss ANGIE SCHOTT,
With THE JOLLY MARINERS, in the Musical Burletta, TRIFLES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Monday, June 14, W. C. MITCHELL'S Pleasure Party in OUR GOBLINS.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M.
THE HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON.
HENRY E. ABBEY......Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK OF DENMAN THOMPSON
as JOSHUA WHITCOMB.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, AT 8:30 P. M.
DOUBLE STAGE. EXQUISITE INTERIOR.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEWPORT LINE
FOR
BOSTON.
FIRST CLASS FARE,
One Dollar.
Tickets limited, and good only on steamer leaving New-York on day of sale and connecting train leaving Newport the next morning at 5:20, (Mondays 4:45 A. M.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY
leave New-York daily (Sundays included) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
Passengers by this route leave New-York 30 to 60 minutes later than via other lines, and connect at Newport at 5:20 A. M., (Mondays 4:45 A. M.) with a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M., (Mondays 6:50 A. M.)
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE
running at low fares that affords passengers a
FULL NIGHT'S REST.
Returning, connecting train leaves Boston from Old Colony Depot at 7 P. M., running through to Newport in two hours. Steamer arrives in New-York at 7 o'clock next morning.
Tickets and state-rooms can ONLY be obtained at the office of the line, Pier No. 28 North River, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M., via "Annex" boats. For Sunday trips see Newport Line advertisement.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.
FULL NIGHT'S REST.
No intermediate landings between New-York and Fall River. Special trains from steamer wharf, Fall River, at 4 A. M., (Mondays excepted,) arriving at Newport at 6:40 A. M. Five morning trains FALL RIVER TO BOSTON.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 207, 250, 261, 401, 415, 528, 940, 944, and 1,323 Broadway; Broadway, corner 33d-st., and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 3 and 4 Court-st., and all Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State-house and Old Colony Depot.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW daily, (Sundays excepted;) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.) landing at Nyack Ferry, Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and New-Baltimore. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 2:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson River Railroad received for passage.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage, first-class, $9, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $5; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 232 South-st.
GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 7th......11:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th......3:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th......4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th......3:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th......4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th......1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th......4:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th......6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 12th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th......6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 7th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th......7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 10th......6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th......10:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th......6:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th......10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 12th......3:00 A. M.	Saturday, 12th......12:00 M.
Sunday, 13th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 14th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th......12:00 M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot of Vestry-st. at 3:15, and 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot of Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. L. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 35 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 5 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE, 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 30 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, at 2:45 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.—Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., having received instructions from Col. Delancey Kane, will sell, absolutely *without reserve*, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Briggs's Stable, corner 42d-st. and 7th-av., New-York, the entire lot—48 horses, now daily working the "Tally Ho" coach—all in fine condition, and thoroughly broken to all harness. Can be seen at the above stable on the day before and day of sale. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of us.

BATHS.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS administered by the discoverer; rheumatism, debility, nervous disorders. No. 13 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN NEW-YORK.
MAY, 1881.
Everett House, Union Square, }
New-York, June 6, 1880. }
A musical festival is to be held in the City of New-York during the first week in May, 1881, under the auspices of the New-York Oratorio and Symphony Societies, and the conductorship of Dr. Leopold Damrosch. The Seventh Regiment Armory has already been leased for the purpose, and active preparations are now in progress to make this festival one of the most artistic musical events ever given in this country. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining the festival chorus are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the Corresponding Secretary of the Musical Festival Committee, Everett House, New-York, upon the receipt of which full information as to the regulations and conditions governing the chorus will be sent to those applying. Chorus classes will be formed in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New-York.
JNO. D. PRINCE, Chairman.
G. WARREN DRESSER, Secretary.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. A. M. PALMER......Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK OF
VON SUPPE'S SPARKLING OPERA
BOCCACCIO!
Rendered in English dress by
MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
LAST MATINEE, JUNE 12, AT 1:30.

GRAND FAIR
OF THE UNITED SCHUETZEN ASSOCIATION,
To be held at the
SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.
Commencing June 6, and to continue to June 20, 1880. Afternoon Concert and Summer Night's Festival every day. Admission, 25 cents.
A. BAUMLER, Sec'y. COL. H. F. C. LEWIS, Pres.

TAMMANY HALL VS. CHICAGO CONVENTION.
ALL WHO HAVE VISITED THE GREAT AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK SAY
IT IS INDEED THE WONDER OF THE AGE. EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD SHOULD SEE THIS Great artistic work. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
35th-st. and Broadway.
SECOND WEEK OF PINAFORE, by the NORCROSS FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA COMPANY.
Unrivaled success. Performances daily at 8:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL,
Broadway, 7th-av., and 41st-st.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA.
FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS.
Admission, 25c.; private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.
Restaurant and Café open daily from 7 A. M.

COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND ACTING,
54 EAST 21ST-ST. OPEN ALL SUMMER.
J. E. FROBISHER......Director
OVER 100 PUPILS SINCE OPENING.
Frobisher's new work, "Acting and Oratory," price $2.
, Persons can join at any date. Send for circular.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, AT 8:30 P. M.
FIFTH MONTH OF HAZEL KIRKE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 28TH-ST.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEA CADET OPERA COMPANY.
FANCHETTE......Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN
Admission, 50c. and 25c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. and $1.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30 P. M.
SUMMER VENTILATION BY MACHINERY.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING. JEROME PARK.
Decoration Day, (May 31,) and
2d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June.
Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
J. H. COSTER, Sec. A. BELMONT, Prest.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD TO JEROME PARK RACES.
MAY 31, June 2, 5, 8, 10, and 12, SPECIAL TRAIN running over the NEW ROAD direct to inclosure a the GRAND STAND, JEROME PARK RACE COURSE, will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:50 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets, 60 cents. For regular trains stopping at Fordham and Jerome Park Stations, see time-table. C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!—NEW ORGANS, $45 upward; Pianos, $150 upward, warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received and for rent.
HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Markingale, Rings, Rosettes, Checks, Checkers, Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., No. 251 Centre-st.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.
All consumers of Municipal Gas are requested to meet at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., corner Broadway, on
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8,
at 8 o'clock. Do not fail to attend, as the committee reports the Gas Company's decision.
By order of
WM. D. GARRISON, Chairman.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR CONEY ISLAND DAILY.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH, THE NEW IRON PIER, and CABLE'S OBSERVATORY.
Shortest and quickest route to the Sea Shore, via Bay Ridge, connecting with the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad.
STEAMER IDLEWILD.
Landing passengers at Sea Beach Palace.

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier No. 1.
9:00	9:10	9:20	9:30
11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30
1:00	1:10	1:20	1:30
3:00	3:10	3:20	3:30
5:00	5:10	5:20	5:30

Returning train connecting with boat will leave Sea Beach Palace 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 40 cents.
Half Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.
Single Tickets, 25 cents.

BRIGHTON BEACH
BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE FLATBUSH-AVENUE, LONG ISLAND DEPOT, BROOKLYN, hourly from 6:30 to 9:15 A. M., and from 9:15 A. M. to 9:45 P. M. half hourly. Separate trains run from BEDFORD half hourly from 11:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from the Beach leaves at 9:40 P. M.
Flatbush-Avenue, Long Island Depot is reached via Flatbush-avenue cars, from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries. Bedford Station is reached, via Grand and Roosevelt Street Ferries, by the Franklin-avenue cars and Rapid Transit trains. W. E. DORWIN,
General Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BEACH,
VIA BAY RIDGE.
The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Whitehall-st., (terminus of the Elevated Railroads,) connecting at BAY RIDGE with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows: 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 7:25 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, and 8:30 P. M.
VIA GREENPOINT.
By steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:35, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05 P. M.

A—GRAND DAILY EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH,
THE CITY BY THE SEA.
REGULAR DAILY TRIP TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DIRECT. NO CHANGE.
30 miles Ocean sail.
Five hours at this famous Watering-place.
Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refurnished for this route.
Will leave 23d-st., North River, 10 A. M.; Leroy-st., 10:15 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M.
All the musical attractions on board, including famous Adelaide Glee Club.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
including admission to and from the Mammoth Iron Pier. Liberal terms for societies.
MARTIN & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.
Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat, warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st.
Freight received up to 10 A. M., Pier No. 1 North River.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskett, Myers, Norton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanic Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Eaglewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.
J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

ELECTIONS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOS. 170 AND 172 BROADWAY.
New-York, June 3, 1880.
At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Townsend,	Charles H. Isham,	James B. Ames,
Chas. B. Swords,	Israel Corse,	F. A. Clark,
Amos R. Eno,	J. Van Wagenen,	R. S. Middleton,
John Watson,	John B. Willis,	Amos Robbins,
Samuel Willets,	Fred'k H. Hodges,	E. V. Packard,
John Scott Boyd,	Henry Coffin,	T. M. Houghtaling,
John D. Griffin,	William Fales,	Chas. W. Hersey.

At the subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice-President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, May 28, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH,
Secretary.

Office of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Hoboken, N. J., June 7, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1880. Polls will open at 11 o'clock and close at 12 M. Transfer-books will close June 10 and reopen July 8.
FRED'K F. GIBBENS, Secretary.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-low grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of unique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail.
Estimates given to builders, and owners and architects. J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 260 and 262 Canal-st., New-York.

MASONRY MISUNDERSTOOD

CURIOUS ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE MYSTIC ORDER.

LEGENDS REVIVED OF RIDING GOATS AND OF NAKED MEMBERS TAKING THEIR DEGREES—EIGHT PER CENT. OF THE REFORMED CHURCH WANT "DELIVERANCE" FROM THESE HORRORS.

According to the arrangement made on Friday, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which is now in session in the First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, devoted its afternoon session yesterday to a discussion of the subject of Freemasonry and oath-bound societies. The matter was brought before the Synod by certain memorials sent in by the Classes of Holland, Wisconsin, Grand River, and Illinois, expressing very decided objections to oath-bound societies as "anti-republican, anti-Christian, and anti-Reformed," and stating that in these Classes "we ministers and Elders do not allow Freemasons to membership in our churches. We forbid them the celebration of the Lord's Supper with us. But when we attend our Particular or General Synods, we are sometimes obliged to hear the Gospel preached and to receive the communion from the hands of those whom we would disfellowship. Hence we are necessarily inconsistent, and offend our consciences." The memorialists, therefore, asked for a "deliverance" from the Synod on the subject. The papers were turned over to the Committee on Overtures, with directions to report yesterday. Immediately upon the conclusion of the opening prayer, the Rev. Dr. Taylor stepped forward and read the committee's report. In this they say that the subject presented is not abstract but concrete, "and that it must needs be considered with the utmost circumspection and fidelity to all the great interests which it involves. It must also be admitted that a subject which is so grave ought to have more free and full discussion, and that no decision ought to be made upon it which does not respect the personal liberty, the rights of conscience, and Christian obligations and privileges which are guaranteed to every minister and member of our Reformed Church by her constitution, her doctrinal symbols, and her historic loyalty to freedom and to faith." The committee also reported the following resolutions for adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That this General Synod, after deliberate consideration of the memorials of the Classes of Holland, Wisconsin, Grand River, and Illinois, do hereby recognize and appreciate with those bodies, and the churches which they represent, the practical difficulties and perplexities which are set forth in their respective papers.

2. *Resolved*, That while, on the ex parte evidence of the memorials now before it, this Synod cannot properly give its official testimony for or against Freemasonry and other oath-bound secret societies; and while it holds as sacred the indefeasible rights of all its ministers and members to their individual conscientious convictions and liberty of speech and action, subject only to their prior loyalty to Christ and to His Church, yet it hereby delares that no communicant member and no minister of the Reformed Church in America ought to unite with, or to remain in, any society or institution, whether secret or open, whose principles and practices are anti-Christian or contrary to the faith and practice of the Church to which we belong.

3. *Resolved*, That this Synod solemnly believes and declares that any system of religion or morals whose tendency is to hide our Saviour, or to supplant the religion of which He is the Founder, should receive no countenance from His professed followers; and, furthermore, that no human benevolent, or philanthropic, or reforming agency in this world can take the place of the Church of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose principle is to "do good unto all men, but especially to those that are of the household of faith," and, therefore, that all who belong to this Church are in duty bound to give it the pre-eminence over all inferior institutions, and to promote to the utmost of their power its unity, peace, and prosperity, and especially its great charities and philanthropies.

4. *Resolved*, That this Synod also advises Consistories and Classes of the Church to be very kind and forbearing and strictly constitutional in their dealings with individuals on this subject, and that they be and are hereby cautioned against setting up any new tests of communion in the Christian Church.

5. *Resolved*, That the Stated Clerk be directed to send a certified copy of this deliverance to each of the four Classes whose memorials are now before the Synod.

The Synod voted unanimously to receive the report, but when a motion that it be adopted was made, a discussion began, which was not finished when night came. Dr. Taylor spoke first, arguing that individual liberty of thought, speech, and action should be limited only by supreme loyalty to Christ and His Church. The grievance of the Western Classes included all oath-bound societies, and he supposed college fraternities came under that head. The committee, he said, were not prepared to say that Freemasonry set itself up as a religion to save men and take them to heaven, leaving Christ out. If such was the case, the institution should be condemned. If not, then it must be left to every individual to settle for himself. This Synod can't decide it for them. It was their own business between themselves and their God. In refusing fellowship and communion to Masons, Dr. Taylor thought the Western brethren had interfered in a matter of liberty of conscience. It was an interference with the terms of communion as set down in the Church constitution, a matter which no minister, no church, no Synod, no ecclesiastical body has a right to touch.

The Rev. Egbert Winter, of Illinois, denounced Freemasonry in vigorous terms. He pictured "the degrading ceremonies of initiation to a lodge," and claimed that their ceremonies were Christless, while they taught that a brother Mason, Masonically trained, living up to Masonry, obtaining the Masonic new birth, is a candidate for heaven and sure of an entrance there. He spoke at length of the oaths of the various degrees, and declared that by their terms Masons were sworn to shield murderers and criminals from the law if they happened to be brother Masons. No good Mason could be faithful to himself, his family, his church, or his God. It was impossible for a man to be a good Mason and a good Christian.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter replied in strong terms, defending Masonry. He announced that he was a Royal Arch Mason and a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. Brother Winter had said that he would leave in an instant any organization that had not Christ in it. "Is my brother a Democrat or a Republican?" asked Dr. Porter.

"Mr. President, is this in order?" shouted Brother Winter.

"Yes," broke in Dr. Porter. "It might be a question of conscience with me whether or not to admit a Democrat to my communion." Dr. Porter denied that Masonry hindered any man's Christian work. "I wish to God," said he, "I wish to God the Christian Church knew enough to copy the methods of Masonic lodges, that it might do more good. You never find widows and orphans of Masons in the Poor-house." He closed by intimating that "those who were oppressed and trodden under foot by Church and State ought not to come here and try to tread upon the liberty of conscience of Americans and set up standards for the government of Americans."

Prof. Wood, ex-President of the Board of Education, made a humorous speech, interspersed with many bitter flings at the "8 per cent." of the Reformed Church who were interfering with the private judgment of the remaining 92 per cent. The Synod knew nothing of Masonry, except from renegades who had broken their oaths, and "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus.*" He hoped the Synod would put the last nail in the coffin of all this humbug about Masonry.

The Rev. Adrian Kriekaed, of the Classis of Grand Rapids, asked the Synod to give the West a definite deliverance, in order that they might know just what to do, to say, to expect, and what measures to take.

The Rev. P. Lepeltak, of the Classis of Holland, denounced Masonry in all its forms. Its prayers, ritual, and doctrines were a disavowal of the one true God. Masonry made a mockery of the word of God, and promoted infidelity. Mr. Lepeltak was proceeding to tell how Moses and the burning bush was represented, and how the candidate was put through the initiation for the third degree in a half-naked condition, when Prof. Wood jumped up and asked if the speaker was saying what he knew of his own knowledge, or what he had heard from men who had broken their oaths. Before Mr. Lepeltak could answer, Dr. Taylor rose and excitedly declared that "every word the brother has spoken about Masonic rites is false—every word is false!"

Amid confusion and cries of "Order," somebody helped Mr. Lepeltak out by saying that the speaker had got the third and seventh Masonic degrees mixed, and the speaker finished by trying to prove Masonry unchristian in its character.

Elder Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, argued that there was "not a word of truth" in what had been said against the Masonic order. The large majority of Masons were Christian men, and he looked upon the order as, next to the Church, one of the greatest powers of civilization in the land. "You say," he said, turning to Mr. Lepeltak, "that you don't allow fellowship to any member of an oath-bound society. But I'll guarantee a large proportion of your members are such. Do you forget your trades-unions?"

"No," answered Mr. Lepeltak; "we have no trades-unions."

"Then you live in the country, and have no building," said Elder Pruyn.

"We won't take in even a Granger," shouted Mr. Lepeltak, and then Mr. Pruyn claimed that even if Masons did take oath to protect murderers and instigators of treason, the Synod was not a Police force to take hold of them. It was, then, a question for the civil Government to settle, and it would do it. He closed by moving that all the papers on the subject referred to the committee be read. Elder Henry D. Van Orden spoke against the motion, declaring that the whole question was not before the Synod in a proper manner, and no action they would take would be constitutional. The Synod was a court, and could decide the question only on appeal from decisions of each of the various inferior courts. Mr. Pruyn's motion was carried, the reading was made a special subject for this morning's session, and the Synod adjourned.

MR. EMERICH'S SUIT DISMISSED.

The Board of Fire Commissioners passed a resolution in January last removing John H. Emerich from the position of Superintendent of the Telegraph System of the Fire Department, to which he was appointed in 1874. Emerich brought his case before the Supreme Court, Special Term, on a writ of certiorari for the review of the action of the Fire Commissioners. He claimed that, as he was either the head of a bureau or a regular clerk of the Fire Department, he could not be removed from office except for cause shown, after a hearing, in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the charter of 1873. Judge Beach rendered a decision, dismissing the writ of certiorari, yesterday. He holds that as the charter of 1873 did not give the Common Council, or any other body, the right to divide street departments or bureaus, the relator, Emerich, was not the head of a bureau; and that Emerich was not a regular clerk of the Fire Department within the definition of a clerk in the case of Sims against the Board of Fire Commissioners, which declared a clerk to be a person employed in an office to keep, or assist in keeping, accounts and records of business.

A SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE.

THE NEW HOME OF THE RESTIGOUCHE SALMON CLUB.

The Restigouche Salmon Club is the name chosen by a party of 40 gentlemen living in this City, who have organized themselves into an association and opened a private fishing and shooting preserve in the Acadian wilderness of New-Brunswick, on the Restigouche River. The purchase of the grounds has been completed and the club organized within the past six weeks, and already the club-house is open and some of the members are enjoying the pleasures of the place. The cost of the property to the club was about $80,000. Its area is 1,800 acres, and it lies chiefly on the south bank of the Restigouche River, at its confluence with the Matapediac, and only 13 miles from tide-water running up from the Bay of Chaleur. The estate was formerly the property of a New-Brunswicker named Fraser, who for several years conducted on it a sort of Summer hotel, farmed a portion of the land, and also engaged somewhat in the catching and curing of salmon. About 400 acres of the land have been broken, and lie now mostly in meadows, the remainder being virgin forests of the most romantic and primitive description. There are upon it the Fraser homestead, now designated the "club-house," and capable of accommodating about 40 to 45 persons; a store, a farm-house, a private cottage, a Post Office, two buildings that will be used as the quarters of the Indian guides and as a storehouse for boats, canoes, and tools in the Winter, and several barns and other buildings. The railway depot, Post Office, and telegraph office are within 100 yards of the club-house. Opposite the club-house the Restigouche is about 2,000 feet wide, and there is a small but picturesque island in the centre of the river.

The club, in order to control the scenery and the exclusiveness of the neighborhood of their head-quarters, purchased also a strip of land running along the north bank of the river, which lies within the Province of Quebec, and have leased for 10 years from the Provincial authorities the exclusive right to the fishing for several miles along that shore. It appears that the Province of New-Brunswick does not claim any riparian rights along the river front which forms its northern boundary line, but the Quebec Government does claim and own such rights separably from the sale or ownership of the land, and maintains a sort of constabulary guard to protect the fishing privileges. A few miles below the club grounds, at the head of navigation, is the little town of Campbellton, where, annually, several thousand tons of salmon are caught in fykes, and are then cured, put up in cans, and sent to all the chief cities of America and Europe. The waters of the Restigouche River are deliciously clear and cool and swift in their flow, and the bed of the river is of stone, almost as regular in its surface as a street well paved with cobble-stone. The banks are well wooded to the margin of the river, and, at intervals, are pleasingly diversified with rocks and lofty bluffs, over which hundreds of small forest streams, fairly alive with trout, find their way into the main channel. The woods are chiefly evergreen, being largely composed of pine, hemlock, spruce, and cedar, and abound in their season with moose, caribou, partridge, quail, foxes, lynxes, squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. The chief glory of the river, however, is the abundance and magnificent quality of its salmon. Six miles lower down the river are the Government fish-hatching houses, which are conducted on an extensive and very careful system, and from these hatcheries millions of salmon-fry have annually, for several years past, been planted in the river. A few miles above the club grounds is the locality where last year the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and a number of officers of the Dominion Government established a fishing-camp, and it was there that the Princess had the good fortune to hook and haul in a 30-pound salmon. The guides employed in the vicinity are exclusively Matapediac Indians, the water excursions are altogether made in birch-bark canoes, and all the natural adjuncts of the place are wild and picturesque.

Mr. L. W. Winchester, of the National Express Company in this City, first visited the region about six years ago, and, as he is ardently devoted to the sport of fishing, found it a most favored and enjoyable place. Since then he has visited it almost every Summer, and each year has induced some of his friends to accompany him. A few weeks since it was learned that the Fraser place could be purchased for about $30,000, and the subject being talked of among some of the gentlemen who knew what a paradise of sport it was, the amount of the purchase-money was subscribed in 10 minutes. Since then bed-linen, table cutlery, china, carpets, and other articles of furniture have been bought, a staff of cooks and servants has been employed and sent up, and the club-house is now fairly opened and partly occupied. At first it was designed to limit the club to about 30 members, but there were so many applicants that the number was increased to 40, and no extension will be made beyond that figure. Among the best known of the gentlemen who are in the association are William K. Vanderbilt, William R. Garrison, L. W. Winchester, William E. Dodge, Jr., Robert C. Livingston, Franklin Lawrence, Oliver K. King, Roland Redmond, Charles E. Fearing, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Johnston Livingstone, Philip Schuyler, the Count d'Hauteville, M. W. Cooper, and John L. Cadwallader. An association was formed, and Mr. Winchester was chosen President, Mr. Lawrence Vice-President, Mr. King Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Cooper, Redmond, Cadwallader, and Fearing were constituted an Executive Committee. By the rules of the club each member is allowed to invite not more than one male guest at a time, and is restricted to the use of one fishing-rod at a time, but they are free to take their families and lady friends to the club. An application has been made to the Provincial Government of Quebec for a charter.

The grounds lie on the forty-eighth parallel of latitude, or, say 500 miles north of New-York. It is the intention of the club to use their station not merely as a Summer resort, but also as a Winter camp, from which they will indulge in moose, caribou, and possibly bear hunts. The grounds are reached by going to Montreal or Quebec, thence taking the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to Rivière du Loup, and from the latter point the Intercolonial Railway to the depot, which, as before stated, is within a hundred yards of the club-house; or a pleasant voyage may be made by a yacht along the Newfoundland coast, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur to Campbellton. The Duke of Beaufort and Sir John Rae Reid, who have recently arrived here from Europe, and who have already fished and hunted in the Restigouche region, will shortly be the guests of the club.

MARKSMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

SHOOTING UNDER A BROILING SUN—TWO MEN SUN-STRUCK.

The marksmen of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., were ordered to Creedmoor yesterday to shoot for the State decorations. There were 245 riflemen entitled to the privilege, but only 150 reported for duty in time to take the early train. They were distributed as follows: Fifth Regiment, 19, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Webber commanding, Capt. Diegel Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twelfth Regiment, 77, Capt. C. S. Burns commanding, Capt. A. T. Decker Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second Regiment, 54, Major J. H. Horsfall commanding, Capt. J. S. Loomis Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major John J. Biker, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting, and Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded the detachment. Dr. M. J. B. Messemer, Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, was present for duty, and Dr. Miller represented the surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment. Dr. Gilbert, the brigade surgeon, who was specially ordered to be on the ground, was absent. Arrived on the range, Col. Cruger detailed a guard of 18 men, under command of Lieut. N. D. Thurston, of the Twenty-second Regiment, to maintain order and prevent the sale of liquors to the rank and file. The sun shone hot when the shooting began, soon after 9 o'clock, and as there was no breeze stirring, the soldiers suffered intensely in their closely-buttoned uniforms. Only two cases of sun-stroke occurred, however. Sergt. Gunther, of Company K, and Corp. Maney, of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, were overcome by the heat and taken into the club-house. They recovered in time to go home with the troops. About noon a cool southerly breeze sprang up, and there was no further trouble among the men. The ranges covered were 200 and 500 yards; five shots per man at each distance. Following are the scores of those who won the decoration, the highest possible number being 50 points:

Fifth Regiment.—Lieut. H. Domis, 35; Sergt. H. Eggers, 31; Corp. H. Schmidt, 31; M. Meyer, 30; Capt. Joseph Diegel, 26; Lieut. Hippolyte Gior, 25.

Twelfth Regiment.—Capt. W. C. Reddy, 37; Quartermaster-Sergt. J. E. Richardson, 35; Louis Hafferty, 32; W. Brown, 32; R. A. Blake, 32; Capt. C. S. Burns, 31; Sergt.-Major R. A. Malloy, 30; F. P. Lemaire, 30; Lieut. W. H. Kirby, 30; Corp. H. Droge, 29; James Ross, 29; Sergt. C. E. Shaw, 28; J. F. Gullifver, 28; C. A. J. Leech, 28; Henry A. Henman, 27; Lieut. J. Morse, 27; Charles S. Davis, 27; Lieut. J. Goldsmith, 26; Corp. T. Harlacker, 26; J. Hoag, 26; J. Schultz, 25; Walter Jones, 25; Corp. Charles Comerford, 25; Edwin [illegible], 25; Corp. E. Smith, 25.

Twenty-second Regiment.—Philip Schaefer, 39; Major J. H. Horsfall, 37; Lieut. N. D. Thurston, 36; E. L. Bowe, 35; Sergt. J. H. Floyd, 34; Sergt. A. R. Gross, 34; Corp. H. H. Treadwell, 34; W. S. Jones, 33; R. Richards, 33; Lieut. R. O. Glover, 33; Lieut. C. H. De Mott, 31; Corp. H. F. Demarest, 31; Sergt. A. G. Stanton, 30; F. W. Burns, 30; Sergt. J. C. D. Priest, 30; L. S. Hinckley, 30; F. W. Seybel, 29; Sergt. J. F. Kenworthy, 29; Sergt. C. A. Brown, 29; Corp. E. W. Swope, 29; M. F. Bird, 29; Corp. S. M. Gascon, 29; Corp. W. H. McIntire, 27; T. Camacho, 27; Sergt. D. Fowler, 27; H. D. Hildeburger, 27; J. C. Patterson, 26; Sergt. M. E. Burnton, 26; Sergt. C. H. Liscomb, 25; Corp. W. Borsteeman, 25.

Capt. A. Gilbert, of the First Brigade staff, won the decoration on the score of 30.

DEATH OF A PRINCETON STUDENT.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—Francis Pennington, 19 years old, son of J. P. Pennington, residing in West Park-street in this city, died late last evening from malaria contracted in Princeton College. He is the fourth student who has died from the effects of the fever contracted in that institution. Two other students resident here are also very sick, Charles Parker, son of the Hon. Courtlandt Parker, being one of them.

A TALK WITH IMMIGRANTS

AN IRISHMAN'S STORY OF PERVERTED CHARITY.

THE LOCAL RELIEF MANAGERS IN IRELAND CHARGED WITH USING AMERICAN SUPPLIES TO ENRICH THEMSELVES—WHAT WAS TOLD OF A PRIEST IN MAYO COUNTY—THE SPAIN'S SHIP-LOAD OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Castle Garden does not often present such a scene as was witnessed there Sunday. Fourteen hundred persons, representing the very poorest classes of German, Welsh, and Irish immigrants, who were unloaded from the steam-ship Spain, sweltered in the afternoon sun within the inclosure, wondering what kind of a place New-York was, and whether all the poor people of the City were packed up in cattle-pens, such as those that surround the new arrivals, hedging them in from the gaze of the vulgar mob. The most touching feature of this remarkable picture of real life was that presented by the little children who, in the language of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, were "resting their young heads against their mothers," and sobbing sorrowfully under the stress of fatigue. One beautiful girl of 10 or 12 years was the centre of a German family group, and appeared to be the life of her jaded companions. The voyage had not blotted the roses from her cheeks. The party informed the reporter that they were going to Chicago, where they have wealthy friends who will assist them. Other German immigrants expressed their intention of going West and settling on farms. About 300 of the arrivals are Welsh, and they, too, are going Westward. They appeared to be well posted concerning the real condition of things in the anthracite coal region, where they have many friends, and talked as though they had a horror of going there. A man named Jones, who appeared to be a sort of leader, said the Welsh must give up the notion of going in great numbers to the coal-mines. From what he had read and heard, he said, of Scranton and Schuylkill, the people had hard times of it struggling along, and it would be madness to add to their misery by going there to make labor cheaper and increase the scramble for bread and butter. A great many of the immigrants were Irish, and they appeared to be the most wretched and dejected. They, too, were going West, at least the greater part of them, with a view to settling on farms. A number of them came from Donegal. Many spoke in discouraging terms of the practical benefits of the relief committees. A man who said he was from Foxford, in the county of Mayo, spoke enthusiastically of what America had done to alleviate the awful distress of the poor, but told a terrible story of the misappropriation of the charity by local relief managers who, he said, were using it to make themselves rich. He was exceedingly bitter in denouncing a priest who, he said, was using the relief money for the benefit of himself and relatives. The reporter asked the man if he was a Catholic, and he replied that he was, but he had no patience when he saw how Father Mike O'Donnell was acting. "When he came among us first," he said, "we all had to subscribe to buy him a horse, that he might be able to carry spiritual consolation to his parishioners, and now he owns a stock-farm while the people are starving. Why, Sir," added this indignant immigrant, "it was only a few days before I left home that this same priest bought 40 bullocks, and put them on a farm that he purchased for little or nothing from the agent, who had rack-rented a poor family that lived on it until they could not pay any more, and were put out. An instance of this priest's conduct is shown in how he handled the seed potatoes that the Land League sent him. He stored the potatoes in the chapel, and during the night gave them away to his own personal friends and relatives. When the people learned that they were all gone they were very indignant, and raised a hullabaloo about it, but that was all the good it did them. The Protestant minister, Mr. Jackson, went to him and asked why he had desecrated the house of God by making it a storehouse for his favorites, but no satisfaction was given; the potatoes had disappeared during the night, and that's all there was of it." This man spoke very highly of Mr. Jackson, the Protestant Pastor of the parish, and said that all the Catholic people loved and revered him. "That's so, Sir," said another frieze-coated immigrant, who stood close by, "and he deserves every bit of it."

"I don't know what's coming over the priests at home, at all, Sir," said the first speaker sorrowfully. "Education spoils them. They come out of college proud and haughty, and they domineer over their flocks, using the poor people like dumb cattle to enrich their relatives. The intelligent people generally rebel against it, and, as a rule, they are punished severely and denounced as dogs for daring to protest against a wrong. I leave a wife and six children at home, Sir, and a father and mother, who depend on me for support. And," he added, his eyes filling with tears, "I know they can't get a bit of relief until I send it to them. God bless the Duchess of Marlborough and the people of America for what they are doing to save the starving people, but they ought to see that somebody besides the priests have the distribution of the fund in Mayo, where there is the greatest distress. The people are glad to get half a plate of stirabout once a day, but some of the committees who have the distribution of it are so avaricious as to rob charity of its worth." This man spoke very earnestly, and frequently expressed a wish that the newspapers might take notice of the matter, and wake up the priests to a sense of their duty and responsibility in this great emergency. He said that the greatest distress in the famine districts would be felt from this time forward until the 1st of September. A good many of the people were so very poor that they actually sold the seed potatoes given them by the Land League to put in the ground, and in a good many places let their farms go uncultivated for this reason alone, so that when the crops come in they won't amount to much. Several of the immigrants thought the worst features of the Irish famine had not yet been witnessed, while they were all conscious of, and grateful for, the kind interest America has taken in the famine-stricken island.

It is an important feature of immigration to find that, like "the star of empire," it takes its way Westward. The mining towns are already overcrowded with labor, and impoverished in consequence, so that it would be folly to think of going there, where the people have only three days a week of work, and wretched pay at that.

JEROME PARK RACES.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE AMERICAN DERBY AND OTHER EVENTS.

This is Derby day at Jerome Park, and there will doubtless be a large attendance of spectators. To open the sport there will be a dash of a mile and three furlongs, for a purse of $500, winners this year of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds extra, and maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, 7 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 14 pounds. There are four entries for this, namely: Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Lake Blackburn, 3 years, 101 pounds; Dunbar Price's b. f. Scotilla, 5 years, 113 pounds; George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 4 years, 118 pounds, and August Belmont's ch. c. Democrat, 3 years, 94 pounds. The second race will be the annual struggle for the Belmont Stakes, for 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. Of the 36 nominations there are but four colts announced to face the starter, which is a much smaller field than was generally expected when it became known that Sensation was not fit to run. Judging by the result of the Withers Stakes, the race for the Belmont promises to be a very close one, and it is always more satisfactory to see a close struggle with a small field than a hollow victory with a large one. The starters will be Augustus Schermerhorn's b. c. Ricochet, by Leamington, out of Milner's dam, E. A. Clabaugh's br. c. Oden, by Vauxhall, out of Mandina; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Grenada, by King Alfonso, out of Mattie Gross, and W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Ferncliffe, by imp. Leamington, out of Nellie Ransom. The third race will be the ever-popular mile heats, for a purse of $600, with penalties and allowances, for which the entries are W. R. Babcock & Co.'s b. m. Janet Murray, 5 years, 119 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Quito, 3 years, 106 pounds, which includes a penalty of 5 pounds, and James Kelly's ch. f. Una, 4 years, 118 pounds. This will undoubtedly be a close fight. The concluding affair will be a selling race of a mile and a furlong, for a purse of $400, and only three horses have been engaged, viz.: James Kelly's Milan, 112 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Warfield, 109 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's Rosalie, 96 pounds. Kelly and the Dwyers seem to have all the selling races at their mercy. If somebody would break the combination, and make these affairs more interesting by making legitimate bids, the public would be most pleased.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, at their meeting yesterday, re-elected the old officers for the coming year, including the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, President, and William C. Kingsley, Vice-President. The President, in thanking the board for his re-election, said that the bridge would probably be ready to open by July 4, 1881. The Treasurer's statement, dated May 31, showed the cash receipts up to that time to have been $11,978,205 08; cash expenditures, $11,644,463 32; cash on hand, $333,841 76; cash liabilities, $87,364 60. After a session of about five minutes, Mr. Kingsley moved that the board go into executive session. Mr. Steinmetz offered a vigorous opposition, but he was voted down.

DR. GUNN WON'T VACCINATE.

A small audience, composed in the main of persons in sympathy with the anti-vaccination movement, assembled last night in Clarendon Hall, East Thirteenth-street, to hear a lecture by Robert A. Gunn, M. D., "Professor of Physiology in the United States Medical College," on "Vaccination, a Fallacy and a Crime." The burden of Dr. Gunn's lecture consisted in a history of the rise and progress of vaccination from inoculation with the morbid matter of the kine pox to the present practice of using bovine matter, transmitted from animal to animal. To this historic survey of the subject he appended an analysis of the statistics of English and Scottish experience, with compulsory vaccination, purporting to show that no prophylactic influence is exercised by the operation. The experience of the British public with the small-pox in 1876 showed, Dr. Gunn said, that 85 per cent. of all the persons attacked with the disease had been vaccinated.

DEATH OF GEN. FREDERICK VILMAR

CLOSE OF A LONG MILITARY CAREER—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., died at his residence, No. 24 Bond-street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. He had been suffering for the past two months from a combination of diseases, including dropsy, heart disease, and Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Zinzer, his family physician; Dr. Seneca D. Powell, the Brigade Surgeon, and two other practitioners held a consultation last Monday night, and decided that nothing further could be done toward saving his life. On Saturday he suffered excruciating pain, which made him, veteran as he was, weep. Morphine was administered to him, and he was kept under its influence until the end. Yesterday he was unconscious. After midday he rapidly became weaker, his pulse fainter, and his breathing lighter, until he passed away, and his relatives could not for several minutes determine that he was really dead. Those who were around the dying General's bedside and closed his eyes were his wife, his step-son, Frederick Vilmar; his sister, Mrs. Wimmel; his nephew, Mr. Henry Wimmel, and wife, and Col. Hermann Sussman. Notice was at once sent to his comrades, and Major D. Scott, Major Joseph Koch, Major Earle, Capt. Webb, Lieut. Bell, Capt. Allen, Col. Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment; Col. Van Wyck, and Col. Jussen were soon at the house. In the evening a meeting of officers of the National Guard was held to make arrangements for the funeral. Gen. Varian presided, and there were present Col. Van Wyck, Col. Unbekant, Col. Jussen, Col. Vose, Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, Major Wetmore, Major D. Scott, Major Earle, Major J. Koch, Capt. Webb, Capt. Allen, and Lieut. Bell. It was decided that the funeral should take place from the First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The escort will consist of Separate Troop A, Cavalry; a platoon of artillery, Battery E, and the Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry. It will be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ward, and will assemble at 2:30 P. M., on Fifth-avenue, opposite, and facing the church. The pall-bearers will be Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Col. Henry Lux, Col. Joachim Maidhoff, Lieut.-Col. Hermann Sussman, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Col. Carl Jussen, Col. C. B. Mitchell, and Col. John Meehan. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Gen. Vilmar belonged to the well-known family of that name in Hesse-Cassel, where he was born May 6, 1826. He was an unusually bright lad, and was so far advanced in his studies at the age of 10 years that the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy in that district readily recommended his admission as a student. While pursuing his studies, the embryo General employed his leisure moments in reading the records of famous campaigns and works of travel. Up to the last moments of his life there was no one in his circle of acquaintances more accurate in the details of the famous wars than he, and he was frequently called upon to decide disputed points in discussions on these subjects where works of reference were not at hand. A careful course of reading assisted the General greatly in his studies, and he graduated with honor at the early age of 15 years. For two years he traveled throughout Germany, and in 1846 was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment Artillery of Kurhessen. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1848, and, after a campaign in Dusseldorf, he was transferred to Elberfeld. The command of the fortifications at that post was given him, and he retained it until the rebellion was finally crushed. He emigrated to this country in 1852, and went into business on Broadway as a dealer in human hair. He enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in 1861, and was almost immediately afterward elected First Lieutenant. He was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp by Gen. Franz Sigel, a position which he creditably filled in the battles of Bolivar Heights, Charleston, Smithfield, Middletown, and Cross Keys. Gen. Vilmar was taken sick in May, 1861, and was sent home. Before he had regained his health, peace was declared, and he resumed his business, in which he acquired a fortune, although the depression of a later period drove him into bankruptcy. He was appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the staff of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, in December, 1868, and was one of the most efficient aides on the staff. His former comrades in the Eleventh Regiment elected him Colonel of that command Sept. 22, 1871. When Pauline Lucca was fulfilling an engagement at the Academy of Music, in this City, Gen. Vilmar was present one evening when the prima donna sang in "The Daughter of the Regiment." He was so impressed that he ordered out a company and the regimental band, and at the close of the opera tendered the lady this military escort to her residence. On another occasion, when Wachtel arrived in this country, Gen. Vilmar, who had been appointed a member of the Saengerrunde to meet him, took the artist in his own carriage, and, mounting the box, drove the horses to Wachtel's hotel, in Irving-place. Gen. Vilmar was elected to the command of the Second Brigade March 8, 1875, a position which he retained to the close of his life. The deceased leaves a widow, and a step-son about 17 years of age.

MR. CASE'S LEGACY TO NEW-YORK.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL AND THE CITY'S PROSPECTIVE RIGHTS.

About five months ago Controller Kelly received a brief communication from Messrs. Paines & Co., solicitors, of London, England, stating that Mr. C. M. Case, an old man, had died there, leaving a will, in which, after providing an annuity for his daughter, he devised all his property, consisting of some real estate and "Portuguese bonds" to the City of New-York. The Controller subsequently learned that Mr. Case came to New-York from England when he was very young; that he subsequently kept a tavern on Third-avenue, near the Harlem River, and that he accumulated a large amount of money from his business. He had a grateful sense of the patronage he received from New-Yorkers, and he resolved to remember this City in his will. This was the story which the Controller obtained from various sources. At last, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, he sent a communication to Messrs. Paines & Co. asking them for full particulars as to the will, so far as it was intended to benefit this City. He received a reply in which the solicitors state that "the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall, has made an order in the case directing that the property of the testator be applied in paying an annuity of £60, as directed by his will, to his daughter, Miss Charlotte Louise Case. The communication then proceeds:

"As the interest upon the Portuguese bonds which the testator died possessed of and upon the small sum in court will not be sufficient to make up this annuity, a portion of the estate will have to be sold in each year to make up that sum, and in this way, should Miss Case live long enough she will gradually exhaust the whole of the fund. If, however, she dies before the whole of the estate is so exhausted, the balance will be payable to the Treasurer for the time being of the City of New-York, and this the order of Vice-Chancellor Hall has provided for. There will be no fund out of which our costs can be paid, unless (which we fear is improbable) Miss Case's early demise should entitle the Treasurer to the City of New-York to receive any money."

This communication was read at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, and that portion of it relating to the prospective longevity of Miss Case, and the consequent loss to this City, elicited much laughter. The letter was placed on file without debate.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

THE STUD FARMS REPRESENTED—FAIR PRICES OBTAINED.

The sale of thoroughbreds from the stud farms of Messrs. Pierre and G. L. Lorillard and August Belmont took place yesterday at the Tattersalls sales-room. The place was crowded with turfmen and others, and the bidding was spirited at times. The following is the result of the sale:

THE PROPERTY OF A. BELMONT.

Adonia, ch. f., 3 years, by Ill Used, out of imp. Adalinda, by Beadsman. P. J. Connelly	$230
Tapioca, b. f., 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Polenta, by Macaroni. I. B. Case	205
Stella, ch. f., 3 years, by Count D'Orsay, out of imp. Beautiful Star, by Weatherbit. E. A. Post	135
Happy-go-Lucky, ch. c., 3 years, by imp. Ill Used, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormsley. Mr. Stevenson	300
Jacobite, b. g., 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Nellie James, by Dollar. H. Kelly	100
Emerald, ch. g., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, by Voucher. M. B. Stambach	150
Salamanda, b. g., 3 years, by imp. Ill Used, out of imp. Salamis, by Asteroid. W. H. Ross	130
Carolus, ch. g., 3 years, by Ill Used, out of Caroline, by Kentucky. M. J. Tully	75
Caressima, brood mare, foaled 1876, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom. J. McMahon	175
Salamis, imp. brood mare, foaled 1867, by Asteroid, out of Salamanca, by Student. Charles Reed	[illegible]

PROPERTY OF G. L. LORILLARD.

Barney, b. g., 2 years, by Leamington, out of Medora, by Kentucky. P. J. Connelly	$130
Compromise, ch. g., 2 years, by Springbok, out of Spotted Fawn, by Doncaster. Joseph Donahue	125
Zingara, ch. f., 2 years, by Tom Bowling, out of La Gitana, by Uncle Vic. Charles Reed	155

PROPERTY OF P. LORILLARD.

Bonnie Oaks, b. c., 4 years, by imp. Billet, out of Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland. Charles Reed	$400
Patrician, b. c., 3 years, by Saxon, out of imp. Masterman, by King Tom. Anthony Taylor	285
Variety, b. f., 3 years, by Saxon, out of Coquette, by Lexington. I. B. Case	140
Quogue, b. c., 3 years, by Saxon, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington. T. Bung	55
Brown filly, 2 years, by Strachino or Saxon, out of imp. Pussy, by Diophantus. I. B. Case	135
Brown colt, 2 years, by Bayonet, out of Gondola, by Beadsman. C. J. Dieudonne	130
Relief, brood mare, foaled 1861, by Ringgold, out of Rescue, by Balrownie. B. S. Warner	75
Pawnee, ch. g., 4 years, by Leamington, out of Maiden. Charles E. Rand	650
Sioux, ch. g., 4 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane. Charles E. Rand	500
Rachel, b. f., 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Sadowa, by Jack Malone. Charles E. Rand	550

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A petition is in circulation in the Cotton Exchange, asking that Saturday, July 3, and Tuesday, July 6, be kept as holidays.

The arrivals of immigrants yesterday numbered 1,210. The Anchoria, from Glasgow, brought 786, and the Victoria, from London, 424.

The June term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by City Judge Cowing, who appointed the Hon. Salem H. Wales, ex-Dock Commissioner, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mary Cannon, aged 50, of No. 19 Spring-street, was fatally injured yesterday by falling from the roof of a second-story extension building at No. 27 East Houston-street, while hanging out clothes.

Counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime has requested the Commissioners of Excise to revoke the licenses of George Ruckert, of Canal-street and the Bowery, and John Schutte, of No. 1 Mercer-street, who have been convicted of violation of the Excise law.

Hee Sing and John Gee, the aggressors in the desperate fight that occurred in the Chinese colony in Mott-street on Sunday night, were yesterday held for trial for assault on the complaint of Officers Wood and Kelly, of the Fourteenth Precinct. John Lee and Sam Gee were discharged.

Michael Patten, of Warren-street, Jersey City, died yesterday at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital of injuries received at the repair shop of the elevated railway, at Fourth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street. He was about to leave the shop, when an engine that was passing out crushed him against a door-post.

On April 3, Angelo Cornetti, an Italian organ-grinder, living at No. 25 Crosby-street, beat his wife, Emma, who was intoxicated. He knocked her down, and, seizing his organ-rest, pummeled her unmercifully. Next day she was seized with fits and died. Cornetti, who was indicted for manslaughter, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday, and Judge Cowing sent him to State Prison for two years.

The survivors of Andersonville and other Southern prisons will hold their annual reunion in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, to-day. The New-York Association will hold its business meeting at 11 A. M., and the National Union at 1 P. M. The oration will be delivered at 4 o'clock, and the banquet will take place at 9 in the evening, at the Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second-street.

At a meeting of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, yesterday, at Irving Hall, ex-Senator John Fox in the chair, reports were received from the various Assembly districts, showing that about 700 Anti-Tammanyites from this City will attend the Cincinnati Convention. It is proposed that the delegation, with a band of music, shall leave for the scene of action on a special train, which will be gayly decorated with flags and bunting, on the 17th inst. The whole matter of the arrangements will be finally decided upon by the full Executive Committee to-morrow evening.

BROOKLYN.

The adjourned meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, called for this evening, has been postponed by Chairman Watt until further notice.

Robert Burden, aged 25, a sailor, attached to the steam-ship L. Latherin, at present lying foot of Congress-street, fell into the water yesterday morning, while attempting to board the vessel, and was drowned.

The Ring majority in the Charities Commission, composed of Commissioners Storms, Kessel, and Ryan, met yesterday and discharged a number of faithful employes, in whose places they appointed political "heelers" selected by Boss McLaughlin.

Sheriff Riley and a number of the Supervisors visited the new jail yesterday and discussed some contemplated improvements. Supervisor Anderson suggested that the old Raymond-Street Jail be torn down and the material used to build a wall round the new building, but no conclusion was arrived at.

John Meyer and Henry Kalt, of No. 1,012 Myrtle-avenue, were held in $2,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Allen, to answer a charge of passing counterfeit trade dollars at various stores. The revenue officers, on searching the residence of the prisoners, found 2,250 unstamped cigars and a number of counterfeit trade dollars.

The army-worm has reached Kings County in its travels through Long Island. The manager of the Smith estate, in the Town of Gravesend, discovered on Saturday that army-worms had completely destroyed a promising field of wheat. The farmers in the vicinity dug a trench around the field and lighted a fire in it to prevent the further spread of the army of invasion.

Counsel for the Coney Island Elevated Railroad has written to State Engineer Seymour that the company is not satisfied with his interpretation of the law of 1871, which, according to Mr. Seymour, forbids the erection of a railroad bridge across the Boulevard. The company also claims that the State Engineer has only the right to determine whether it is practicable to build a bridge over the Boulevard, and that he is not called on for an interpretation of the law.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Montgomery Athletic Club, of Jersey City, will hold their Spring games on the grounds of the Scottish-American Club on Saturday, June 19.

Police Justice Stilsing, of Jersey City, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Justice of the Peace Patrick Anderron, who is charged with committing an assault and battery on Daniel O'Brien.

Michael Day was struck by a train on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Secaucus yesterday morning, and bled to death while being removed to the Charity Hospital in Jersey City. He resided in Hackensack.

Gov. McClellan has appointed, as a State State Board of Pharmacy for a term of three years, Charles Holzhauer and R. W. Vandervoort, of Newark; M. R. Laird, of Jersey City; Crowell Marsh, of Princeton, and Gustavus A. Mangold, of Trenton.

Last week, Mayor Taussig, of Jersey City, vetoed a resolution of the Board of Public Works increasing the salaries of all the employes 15 per cent., and the board passed it over the veto. At the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, the resolution was rescinded and the salaries put back to the original figure.

William Edgar, aged 18, who escaped from the Reform School at Chambersburg about two weeks ago, in company with another inmate, was arrested in Jersey City last evening, and is detained at Police Head-quarters until to-day, when he will be taken back. There is reason to believe that his companion is in New-York, and the Police are looking for him.

Frank Warren and Joseph Pierson, comprising the firm of Lee, Warren & Co., commission merchants, of Newark, were arraigned before Judge McCarter, in the Essex County Court, for sentence on a conviction for embezzlement. The firm had been selling country produce on commission and making no returns. They were sentenced to three years and six months in State Prison. They are wanted in Boston on a similar charge.

The body of a well-dressed man, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and apparently 50 years of age, was found entangled in the fish-pound at Granville yesterday morning. By a key-tag and letters found on the body it is believed to be that of Augustine D. Keintaux, of New-York. The body was much decomposed, and had the appearance of having been in the water several weeks. The Coroner will hold it for a few days for identification.

SUCCESSFUL SPORTSMEN.

THE FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB CELEBRATES ITS RECENT VICTORIES.

The Fountain Gun Club celebrated its victories at the State sportsmen's tournament by giving a dinner at Harry Miller's, No. 451 Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, last night. There were 46 members and invited guests present. The dining-room was decorated with the club colors of the Washington, Long Island Foresters', Nonpareil, and Phoenix Gun Clubs. The prizes won in the recent tournament were mounted on one side of the room. They included the Dean Richmond and Wadsworth Cups, and the R. V. Pierce badge. The latter was an elegant piece of workmanship, and had in the centre a three-carat diamond. Immediately back of the President's chair was a crayon allegorical drawing representing Harry Miller bestowing laurel wreaths on the club team—Messrs. M. G. Bayliss, Charles W. Wingert, and E. H. Madison. Surmounting the picture was the legend, "The Fountain Club Welcomes its Sons of Guns—Bayliss, Wingert, and Madison." President Abel Crook presided at the dinner. He was surrounded by the other officers of the club—Vice-President G. A. Chappell, Secretary C. H. Wingert, and Treasurer H. G. Miller. On the right and left of the officers were Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Robert Furey, T. C. Banks, G. F. Gildersleeve, of the Long Island Shooting Club; Henry Altenbrand, President of the Washington Gun Club; Charles E. Fiske, A. Eddy, John Hanley, John T. Slade, W. R. Hunter, Frank Chamberlain, Nathaniel Beggs, E. H. Madison, M. G. Bayliss, Jacob Pentz, William Cleaver, Dominick Byrne, Robert Sullivan, M. Brady, George Hilmstedt, James White, G. B. Hazard, G. H. Badeau, J. C. Buckley, Robert Wells, Samuel Norman, and other well-known sportsmen. As the remains of the last course were removed, President Crook rapped for order, and narrated the recent successes of the club in detail. He said that in the 30 years' history of the State Sportsmen's Association no single club had ever before borne away more than one prize in a tournament, while the Fountain Club had carried off three. Toasts were responded to by Judge Pratt, Mr. Furey, T. C. Banks, of the *Forest and Stream*, Charles Fiske, Capt. Chappell, and others.

WADE HAMPTON ON BAYARD.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, June 5.

A letter from Senator Hampton says: "Bayard is gaining strength daily. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Jersey will support him, and other Northern strength will come to him. If the South comes to his aid, he will win. If his friends press him in Convention, he will win." The chances of Mr. Bayard he thus sums up: "As far as the South is concerned, he will have the solid delegations of Delaware, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and Mississippi, besides a number from Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, and possibly from Kentucky and Tennessee. His speech in opposition to the scheme to unseat Kellogg lost him Louisiana's vote, and he will have none from Texas. Bayard will have at least 100 votes on the first ballot, and his friends confidently expect he will get 150. At St. Louis he got 33 on the first ballot, and all these except 10 deserted him on the second. There will be nothing of that sort at Cincinnati. He will hold his strength; and his friends expect it to increase from the first ballot."

RESIGNATION OF MR. AMOS C. BARSTOW.

From the Boston Advertiser, June 6.

Mr. Amos C. Barstow has resigned his position on the Board of Indian Commissioners, taking with him the respect of the country for his honesty, his business abilities, which are confessedly great, and his good intentions. It was but natural that a gentleman of Mr. Barstow's decided views should feel somewhat ill at ease in a service for which the laws of Congress have prescribed almost too much, and some regulations which do not agree one with the other. An independent civilian of marked individual views on all or many public matters soon tires of such service. But there can be no question that the laws must be obeyed as they stand, and that no real reform can be accomplished until the law itself is improved and simplified. The best minds of the country can perhaps benefit the Indian service most effectually, if not by entering it, at least by advocating the reform of the laws which govern it.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana.—Miss A. Gonse, Miss M. Gonse, Juan Gonse, Y. Martinez, G. V. Esposito, F. Barroto, J. De La Calzada, F. Durio, C. Carrache, J. V. Beruches, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Casanova, Miss M. Rodriguez and niece, Miss Annie Clark, C. Ogalier, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rose, R. J. Lorrimage, F. J. Halgan, T. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gonzales, Mrs. L. A. Wakelee, Mrs. J. G. Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. R. Capera, Jose Lanz, Adolfo Torres, F. Fernandez, S. Bucho, G. F. Thorndike, E. Bennett, W. Klein, J. Golding, J. V. Salias, Pedro Rabago, A. Mendezobal and daughter, Amador Conde, Oscar L. Basat and daughter, L. Gallart, S. Pascual, J. Maurie, Jose Mayner, Jose Pi, Y. Farrer, Jose Prat, J. Muller, M. Agaro, Misses Agaro, E. Agaro, R. Navarro, John F. Hidman, N. R. Perasa, Pablo Garcia, Jose Rieb, M. Y. Susi, J. D. Castellanos, J. G. Soto, Henri Caniff, R. Garcia Ruiz, Mrs. J. Wood and daughter, M. F. Menendez, George W. Brown, Juan Loier, A. Lacasetta, L. A. Diaz, T. Henry, M. Benduels, Y. Menocal, N. Menocal, A. Menocal, F. Blanco, Luzi Bing, J. M. Gordan, A. S. De Villar, F. F. Prince, G. Polenl, J. Tellagary, E. Sargent, C. Carvera, J. A. Toledo, Y. Yburrias, Anto Poey, D. P. Montague, E. Diego, J. Diego, M. Lopez, Ado La Aaa, F. Angela, L. Casanova, Mrs. Matthews, E. Dupester, C. M. Holden, R. Moveyra and daughter, J. Morrell, F. Cardaba, J. Richardson.

In steam-ship Victoria, from London.—Miss Ellen Duke, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. Bostleman, Mrs. S. Peron, Mrs. Arthur Wallace, J. D. Sprague, Dr. and Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Sarah Hunking, Miss Hunking, Miss Boardman, Miss Clayton, Miss Jennie Bain, Mrs. Strange, Mrs. and Miss Tesch, Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. Walter Rossin, Master Walter Rossin, C. O. Bomly, Robert Fisher, Thomas McCollom, Miss Yarmouth, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Conant, Miss Bate, E. S. De Lanet, Capt. and Mrs. Beale, Mr. Pane, Walter Mills, Miss Malone, Mr. Gelson, B. R. Bastard, E. Colleen, John Dee, the Rev. George Constante, the Rev. A. A. Newhall, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. E. Taylor, W. L. Terkes, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Master Arthur Butler, Master Alvan Butler, W. Humphries, T. Humphries, F. Humphries, C. W. Morris, Luigi Magis, Miss L. B. Ross, George Glanville, Charles Tucker, Kate Driscoll, Mrs. Burford, E. Fernimack.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Thomas Williamson, Master Williamson, Prof. and Mrs. Bruce, John McGaw, William Warden, the Rev. Lucien Frary, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McDonald, Miss Alice McDonald, Charles M. Cornelson, William B. Stevens, Mrs. David Austin, Miss Jessie Austin, Miss Margaret Austin, Miss Isabella Austin, Mrs. John Austin, Robert Austin, John Austin, James Austin, William Austin, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brash, A. A. Allan, William Ferguson, John Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Grieve, Joseph R. Craig, Charles A. Pillsbury, Frank H. Carleton, James Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, David Cunningham, James Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, Matthew Cunningham, Miss Mary Boyle, James Wallace, J. Roden, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. R. Macdonald.

In steam-ship Santiago, from Cienfuegos, &c.—Felipe Peroso and family, Jose F. Navarro, George Preval, Pablo Bory, Emilio Peralto, Jose Grinar, Bartolo Mestre and family, Jose Badia and family, Eugenio Vispala, Fermin Vispale, Leon Vispale, Francisco Ausa and family, Magdalena Grinan and family, Josefa Lastigua and family, Justa Delgado, Catalina Sanchez, Amalia Vargues and family, Sandalio Fernandez, Pedro Carreno, Maria Ponce, Antonio Yrurelagoyena and family, Tacito Bueno and family, Jean Conseleau, Nicolas Recio, Felipe Escribano, James Evans, Jean Boneheum, Ramona Aquilao and family, Ysabel Porfundo, Jackes Capia, Zenon Bordes, Joaquin Escrich, Anna Sunken, Jaime Forment and family, Bartolome Via, Bartolome Soler, Luisa Desvignes and family, James Hewitt.

In steam-ship Muriel, from Bermuda.—The Rev. S. Malone, the Rev. J. Milan, the Rev. J. Farrell, Joseph Atherton, Dr. McCrae, Boswell Tucker, R. P. Atkins and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sumner and child, Mrs. Hubbell, J. H. Conant.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, June 7.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:23 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon sets...8:23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..8:13	Gov. Island..9:02	Hell Gate.10:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.............MONDAY, JUNE 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alvo, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla and Greytown, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Cosmo, (Br.,) Peacock, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Ships Goschen, (Ger.,) Heines, Bremen, Watjen, Toel & Co.; Cleopatra, (Ger.,) Poppe, Antwerp, Theodore Ruger; Lizzie Burrill, (Br.,) Morrell, Quebec, Canada, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Mimi, (Aust.,) Tominich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dominica M., (Ital.,) Marchese, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Leif Erikson, (Norw.,) Hansen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Edwin and Lizzie, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Valencia, Spain, Slocovich & Co.; Zenobia, (Norw.,) Laurvig, Brunswick, Ga., C. Tobias & Co.; Elisabeth, (Swed.,) Lockner, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vincenzo Pirotta, (Ital.,) Corraja, Lisbon, Seager Bros.; Harriet Campbell, (Br.,) Grayton, Weymouth, N. S., J. W. Parker & Co.; Martha P. Tucker, Tucker, Buenos Ayres, John Norton & Sons; Silas Fish, Williams, Valparaiso, Chili, Fabbri & Chauncey; Inga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Zetland, (Norw.,) Clausen, Port Elizabeth, Africa; Doloris, (Span.,) Abril, Barcelona, Spain, B. Puig & Co.; Foscolo, (Br.,) Benice, Merumarchie, N. B., McKay & Dix; Miako, (Br.,) Dexter, London, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Fredsal, (Norw.,) Norberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Burrill, (Br.,) Murphy, Quebec, Canada, Boyd & Hincken.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Br.,) Paris, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee, &c., and 5 passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship City of Washington, Timmermann, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Muriel, (Br.,) Guilfoyle, Bermuda June 3, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Santiago, Phillips, Cienfuegos and St. Jago, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow May 27, and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Bait, London May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Croft, (Br.,) Dotchin, Philadelphia 1½ ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Ship Edith, (Br.,) Homer, Antwerp 31 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Sonntag, (of Boston,) Mayo, Iloilo 119 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark La Maria, (Ital.,) Trapani, Almeria 45 ds., with iron ore and bags to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co.

Bark Prince Umberto, (of St. John, N. B.,) Keane, London 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Edina, (of St. John, N. B.,) McDonald, Cardiff 33 ds., with iron to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Ruth, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Bremen 39 ds., with salt and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Trimm, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Graf Klot Trautvetter, (Ger.,) Frunds, Montevideo 73 ds., with hides and wool to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Francisco Garguilo, (of Nassau,) James, Sagua May 27, with sugar to order—vessel to L. Murray, Jr.

Bark Tillie Baker, Boynton, Havana May 26, with sugar to Havemeyers & Elder—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Jacobs Francina, (Dutch,) Gutiger, Rotterdam 38 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to master.

Bark Lessepa, (Norw.,) Eliertsen, Havre 27 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kate Williams, (of Boston,) Kreuse, Cape Town 50 ds., with iron and wool to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Hugo and Otto, (Norw.,) Koedt, Almeria 38 ds., with iron ore William D. Marvel—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ephialtes, (Norw.,) Falck, London 36 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Robertson, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Breitenhagen, (Norw.,) Oquist, Hull 73 ds., with railroad iron to J. & W. Seligman & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kellior, (of St. John, N. B.,) Richardson, London 39 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Devonshire, (of Saco,) Gilkey, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and honey to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark John Gibson, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Dodd, San Domingo 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. Nicholas—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Circassia, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Minatitlan 30 ds., with mahogany to J. O. Ward & Co.

Bark New Republic, (Br.,) Dix, Tegal, Java, 119 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to McKay & Dix.

Bark Wave, (Norw.,) Andersen, Newry 30 ds., with iron to order.

Bark William J. Stairs, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McKenzie, Whitehaven via Delaware Breakwater 37 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Bristol, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hanson, London 38 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig William Phipps, (Haytian,) Fairley, Jeremie 18 ds., with logwood, &c., and 3 passengers to Ruhards—vessel to master.

Brig Wenonah, (Norw.,) Hirsch, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Moorwood & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Ydale, (Norw.,) Helmiksen, Aracaju 46 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Brig Callimar, (Norw.,) Williamsen, Aracaju 38 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 5 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to E. W. Hayward & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, calm; very hazy; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ships Goschen, for Bremen; Minnie Swift, for Plymouth; Papa, for Quebec.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Franconia, for Portland, Me.

SPOKEN.

May 17, lat. 3 04 N., lon. 45 11, bark Penjamin, (Br.,) from Bahia for New-York.

May 24, lat. 21 20, lon. 61 46, ship Mystic Belle, from Cherbourg for Boston.

May 28, lat. 42, lon. 48 20, bark M. C. Maclaren, (Br.,) from Dublin for Baltimore, 18 ds. out.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 7.—Sld. 5th ult., Havre; 2d inst., Fede e Speranza, latter from Havre for Delaware River; Innocente, Rowland Hill; 5th inst., Lalli, last two for New-York; Admiral Tegetthoff, Aquila, Bizam Wood, Dagmar, latter for Boston; Nokomis, Rosa C. Wagner; 7th inst., Bodild, latter from Grimsby; Elizabeth, Capt. Halberstadt.

Arr. 4th inst., Agnes, Capt. Meyer, Derby, Margaret, Tiger; 5th inst., Ehlana, John Black, Mysore, Neptune, Wilhelm; 6th inst., Aurora, Capt. Neiglich; Germania, last two off Dungeness; Falcon, off Folkestone; Generator, off Deal; Lord Baltimore, Tyrolthore, last two off Dover; Baider, Capt. Wulff; Clara, Capt. Voss; Day Star, Endymion, George Walker, John Campbell, Peter Gregar, Fons Aelii, Prince Rudolph, Prince Rupert, Rota, St. John; 7th inst., Eildenhope, Erling, Georgie, Lord Dufferin, Capt. Dunn; Mary Graham, Sigrid, Sole.

The steam-ship Annandale, (Br.,) Capt. Lusk, from New-York May 13, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Crown, (Br.,) Capt. Tate, from New-York May 20, has arr. at Gravesend.

The British steam-ships Karo, Capt. Calling, from New-York May 22, and Mildred, Capt. Long, from Philadelphia May 20, have arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Gardenia, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New-York May 16, arr. at Gibraltar on June 1.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Hosley, from New-York May 25, for this port, arr. at Gravesend at 3 P. M. yesterday, the 6th inst.

The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Kuhlewein, from New-York May 27, for Hamburg via Plymouth, was signaled off the Scilly Islands to-day.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—The steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Capt. Gleig, from Boston May 26, for this port, passed Crookhaven to-day.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from New-York May 29, for this port via Queenstown, passed Crookhaven at 7 o'clock this morning.

The British steam-ships Bulgarian, Capt. Trant, from Boston May 26, and Texas, Capt. Brown, from Montreal May 24, and Quebec the 26th, and steam-ship Eduardo, (Span.,) Capt. Echevarria, from Baltimore May 21, have arr. here.

GLASGOW, June 7.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York May 27, arr. here to-day at 3 P. M.

LARNE, June 7.—The State Line steam-ship State of Florida sld. hence to-day at 9 A. M. for New-York.

MOVILLE, June 7.—The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Montreal May 28, via Quebec, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Bentley, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 2 P. M. yesterday, the 6th inst.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. [illegible] The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, body and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

FOR its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LAWN SACQUES.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
FINE MATERIALS,
PERFECT SHAPES.

LADIES CANNOT FAIL TO FIND IN THIS DEPARTMENT JUST WHAT THEY WANT.
LAWN DRESSING SACQUES AND SKIRTS TO MATCH, IN BOTH TRAIN AND WALKING LENGTHS, WITH TUCKED RUFFLES, AT $3 50.
THE SAME, WITH TUCKED RUFFLES AND PUFFING, AT $4 75.
THE SAME, WITH TUCKED RUFFLES AND PUFFING, RUFFLES EDGED WITH LACE, AT $5 75.
ELABORATELY-TRIMMED LAWN COSTUMES, ORDINARILY SOLD AT $12 50, REDUCED TO $7 85.
ROBE FRONTS OF PUFFING AND EMBROIDERY.
ROBE FRONTS OF PUFFING AND VALENCIENNES LACE.
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINER AND MORE EXPENSIVE STYLES.
DRESSING SACQUES, IN ALL STYLES AND AT ALL PRICES, FROM 75 CENTS UPWARD.
LAWN SACQUES OF EXTRA LARGE SIZES. A GREAT CONVENIENCE TO LADIES WHO FIND A DIFFICULTY IN BEING FITTED WITH THE ORDINARY SIZES.
WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION VISITORS TO OUR LAWN SACQUES AT $2 25, $3 25, AND $3 60, ALL OF WHICH ARE WORTH CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THE PRICES CHARGED.

Ehrichs' 8th Avenue BETWEEN 24th & 25th STS.

Kissingen Bitterwater
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